

FARM LABOR BOYCOTTS: Store Pulls Products, Stars Cancel Concerts

BOYCOTT QUARTERLY

CAMPESINOS, QUEERS & PRO-LIFERS

The Selective Denial of Rights

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Just What You Need, More Free Trade

LIVING WITH AIDS

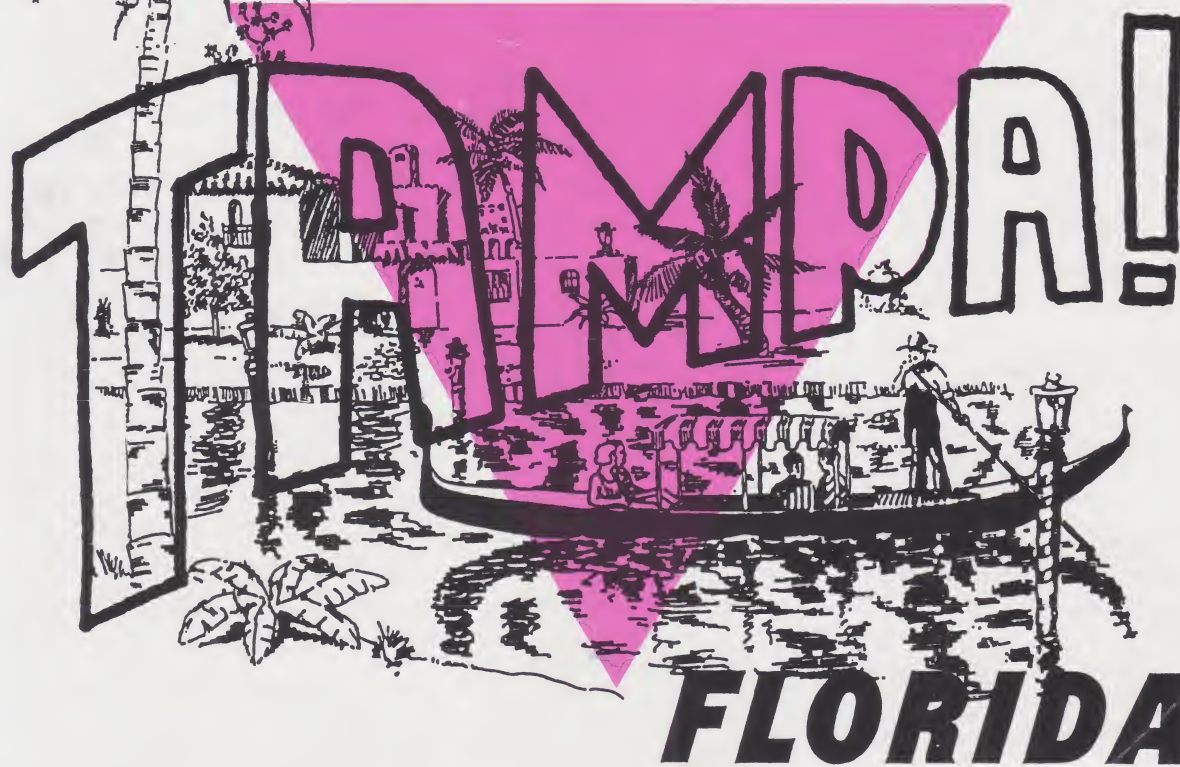
A Look at Community Based
Support Services

VOLUME 2 NO.2 FALL 1994 \$4.95 (\$5.95 CDN)



**Boycotting Cobb County, Georgia?
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EDITORIAL

What Ever Happened To The Golden Rule?

Americans revel in the fact that this is a society built on inalienable rights. But history has shown us time and again that these rights, while supposedly guaranteed by the U.S. Constitution for all citizens, have been selectively denied specific groups of people.

Just look at the history of the right to vote in the United States. At first, only white, male landowners could vote. Then any only white men could vote. By the beginning of the 20th century, white women, through civil protest, had finally been given a vote. But it wasn't until the 1960s that African Americans were guaranteed the right to vote.

Many of us who are privileged to have access to these American "rights" seem to take them for granted, while we assume they are extended to all. They are not. They never have been.

Throughout the history of the United States various groups of people have had to fight — in essence lobby — for basic rights that were already afforded to others. Racial, ethnic, gender, age, religious, and labor groups have fought for housing, voting, work, education and many other rights. And given the almost constant efforts over the years to secure rights for one group or another, some make the mistake of thinking all disenfranchised groups must have been addressed by now. Well they haven't.

Queer Americans have the right to vote, but they do not have the right to equal housing that is enjoyed by most Americans. Why not? Bad credit, illegal activities, loud parties — these are reasons to deny someone housing. Not who or how one loves. So they

protest and boycott and sit-in like those before them.

And how about farmworkers? Why is it that every worker in the United States is protected under the National Labor Relations Act except farmworkers? I don't recall reading, "liberty and justice for all, except farmworkers." Everyone seems to agree that something needs to be done to improve conditions for farmworkers — even the farmers that are targets of organizing campaigns. Why then has so little changed since the exemption of farmworkers from rights was carefully written into law in the 1930s? So they protest and boycott and sit-in like those before them.

And how about Operation Rescue? Anti-abortion activists believe that they are being selectively singled out, and that their right to protest and boycott and sit-in are in the process of being stripped away. Their acts of civil disobedience are being targeted by anti-racketeering lawsuits based on RICO as a result of a recent U.S. Supreme Court decision. What does this mean for the future of anti-abortion protesting? What does it mean for the future of *all* protests, for that matter?

That's what this issue is about: the selective denial of rights.

Can we truly believe that any one of us is free if any one of us is not? If all people were created equal, why are they then afforded unequal rights? And in the end, how do we decide who *not* to give rights to? Perhaps, as you read through the following pages, it might be best to keep the "golden rule" in mind: do unto others as you would have done unto you

—ZL

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Publisher: Zachary D. Lyons

Editor: Zachary D. Lyons

Associate Editor:

Jennifer H. Pechmann

Graphics Editor: Patrick Tassoni

Cover Design: Art Chantry Design

Co-op Research: Amanda Payton

Contributing Editors:

Beth Burrows, Todd Putnam

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LETTERS

Please Don't Shoot The Messenger

At Issue With Carolina Boycott

Dear BQ

The term "Little Miami" was originally coined by Mr. Hatcher's attorney (*North Carolina Boycott*, Spring 94). It is difficult to obtain an acquittal for an armed assailant caught in the act of holding hostages in a newsroom. Falsehoods used to whip up a media circus were his best effort, and I am positive they appreciate your contribution.

I sincerely hope that the police in Washington do everything in their power to protect your staff if some nut with a gun ever tries to hold your staff hostage, even if it is over some alleged (non-existent) social injustice.

The only sorrow I feel in the case involving Mr. Hatcher is that no state in America has the death penalty for taking hostages at gunpoint.

Everyone has a pet social issue — mine is the right to choose (abortion, legal and safe). Everyone, however, does not take prisoners at gunpoint. There is *no* excuse for such criminal behavior.

Delete me from your mailing list immediately!

Karen Wilson
Raleigh, NC

Why Promote Christian Right?

Dear boycottguy@aol.com,

Do you have to [include] boycotts by the American Family Asso-

ciation (*Warner-Lambert Boycott*, Summer 1994)? They are an evil group supporting the anti-gay initiatives and other pro-Christian, (pro white-male-heterosexual-our way is the only way) fascist beliefs. I realize that you do not officially endorse any boycott, but how about an article on who some of these

do not edit based on a boycotting organization's political slant. That would amount to a form of censorship which would be an excellent basis for boycotting us! Instead, we believe in our readers' ability to judge boycotts based on their own personal values. Additionally, we want to encourage people of all value backgrounds to

BQ lists *all* boycotts that meet certain basic criteria, which include specific demands, allegations the demands are based on, and contact information for target and boycott. AFA boycotts almost always meet our criteria, as did the North Carolina boycott.

groups are, just so we know where they stand. I realize that I have only read one issue, but that was something that concerned me.

Aaron Gorseth
Bellingham, WA

Editor's Note

BQ lists all boycotts that meet certain basic criteria, which include specific demands, allegations the demands are based on, and contact information for target and boycott. AFA boycotts almost always meet our criteria, as did the North Carolina boycott. We

partake in boycotts and economic democracy, as large corporations in the long run pose a greater threat to our way of life and our freedom.

As for writing more about the AFA, or other boycotting organizations, it is a matter of the appropriate time and way to do it. To attack any one organization for its views opens us up to criticism of bias. After all, few organizations are above criticism. We instead offer boycott targets a chance to respond, allowing them the opportunity to do the criticizing. Neither Warner-Lambert, nor representatives of North Carolina, chose to respond. As for anti-Queer initiatives, we have commissioned an article on that subject which appears in this issue.

Pepsi Cover Applauded

I was *very* pleased to see your continued, perceptive coverage of the Burma boycotts in the latest *Quarterly* issue [News & Updates, Summer 1994].

Recently, I was at the PepsiCo annual shareholders' meeting, and while challenging them on their Burma operation (which recently included co-sponsorship of a SLORC trade fair), I held up the *Quarterly* cover story on Burma/Pepsi so the CEO, Board of Directors and shareholders could see the Pepsi logo dripping blood [cover, Spring 1994]. It really helped get across what a serious image liability their Burma venture is! Please thank whoever designed that cover.

Edith
Project Maje
Cranford, NJ

Editor's note: The cover was designed by Art Chantry Design in Seattle, WA, and originally was the brainchild of Todd Putnam, former editor of the now out-of-print National Boycott News, and Director of the Institute for Consumer Responsibility, also in Seattle.

Correction

In the Summer 1994 issue of BQ, we inadvertently failed to credit Food & Water, Inc., for the BGH/

(CSM continued from page 31)

over Washington farm workers.

"Interestingly, the Dunlop Commission, like the California Agricultural Labor Relations Act, came about as a result of a farm workers' boycott of agribusiness firms," reminds Payne.

"We believe that the UFWWS seeks an uncompetitive union environment," concludes CSM's Jennings. "Presently, in Washington state, no farm workers are represented by a labor contract. Moreover, no other labor union is trying to organize farm labor in this state. We have been told by other labor unions that once legislation passes, they would be interested in representing Washington state farm workers."

"[This] is another ludicrous claim of CSM," asserts Payne. "A majority of CSM farm workers have already indicated that they want to be represented by UFWWS. And 33 current and former farm workers have filed a lawsuit against CSM for suppressing the freedom of CSM vineyard workers to organize and vote for the union of their choice." In fact, UST settled the lawsuit out of court in November of 1992, and as part of the settlement, according to attorneys for the farm workers, UST's Washington wineries acknowledged the workers rights to organize.

Earlier this year the UFWWS formally affiliated itself with the na-

tional United Farm Workers (UFW AFL-CIO), and a second union, Farm Workers Organizing Project (FWOP), was started. FWOP has affiliated itself with the national Farm Labor Organizing Committee (FLOC AFL-CIO). Both continue to endorse the wine boycott.

Boycott organizers are asking consumers to boycott all UST wines, which include Chateau Ste Michelle, Columbia Crest, Farron Ridge, VM Whidbye, Conn Creek, and Villa Mt Eden. They are also boycotting the Chateau Ste Michelle concert series in Woodinville, Washington.

For more information, or to express your concerns, you may contact UFWWS, the Olympia Farm Worker Justice Committee, UST and Chateau Ste Michelle as follows:

UFWWS, AFL-CIO
PO Box 200
Granger, WA 98932
USA
509-854-2161

FWOP
PO Box 337
Granger, WA 98932
USA
(509) 854-2442

Olympia Farm Worker
Justice Committee
c/o Sheila Payne
1411 Brawne NE
Olympia, WA 98506
USA

UST
100 Putnam Avenue
Greenwich, CT 06830
USA

Allen Shoup, Pres.
Chateau Ste Michelle
One Stimson Lane
Woodinville, WA 98072
USA
206-488-1133

✓\$

**One Dollar,
One Vote!**

ECONOMIC DEMOCRACY FEATURE

Community-Based Support Groups Supporting People Living With AIDS

by Karen Rosenthal

Groups like the AIDS Coalition To Unleash Power (ACT-UP) have attracted considerable media attention over the last decade in their quest to increase awareness about AIDS, and support for people living with AIDS. Meanwhile, other AIDS groups have quietly provided daily support services for people living with AIDS, helping to improve their quality of life.

When the AIDS crisis was first addressed over a decade ago, activists — mostly gay and lesbian — began to initiate AIDS support projects. Sometimes they ran these projects out of an existing gay organization in the community. Other times a number of individuals mobilized to form a group based solely around HIV/AIDS issues. These first AIDS groups were usually run by volunteers with minimal budgets, since there were few established organizations, public or private, that would contribute funding to groups focusing on HIV/AIDS.

Today, there are thousands of different groups across the continent working on a variety of AIDS projects. They include groups that work specifically with legal issues for people living with AIDS (PLWA's), groups promoting 'safer sex' education, organizations addressing violence against PLWA's, practical home support services projects, needle exchange programs, etc. And while at one time AIDS organizations primarily served white, middle-class, gay men in urban areas, today's groups are run by

and for sex workers, teens, women, communities of color, rural communities, and for people who are increasingly difficult for a PLWA to take care of household and personal

Stand Up Harlem and the Aliveness Project are examples of AIDS support projects that are based around the philosophy of consumer control, where people living with HIV/AIDS have a say in the services that they need, and how they should be provided.

munities, IV Drug users, etc.

Practical support service groups address the daily needs of people living with AIDS at home. This can be anything from housecleaning, to child care, to transportation, to meal preparation and delivery. The goal is to help ensure that people living with AIDS are able to remain at home as long as possible, with dignity. Some practical support service groups operate with volunteers visiting a person's home on a scheduled basis, while other groups link a PLWA with one specific "buddy." And in communities where homelessness and poverty are prevalent, some groups have created cooperative housing for PLWA's, where the support services are taken care of by volunteers or are shared among house members, either formally or informally.

Although the practical services themselves may seem mundane, they are vital. As it becomes in-

needs by themselves, it is crucial that someone can be there for them, so that the person living with AIDS can focus on the rest of their needs. For example, child care can make the difference between whether a mother who is HIV-positive is able to go to receive medical treatment, and it eliminates her being forced to choose between taking care of herself or taking care of her child. Receiving transportation to appointments, or having meals delivered, not only helps a PLWA to continue to take care of their health needs, but also allows them to continue spending time doing whatever else they want to be doing in their life.

It is important that a group's structure, and programs, reflect its community's own particular needs and concerns. New York City's Stand Up Harlem is a self-help community that coordinates HIV/AIDS services with drug addiction services, and whose members are "for-

merly homeless, HIV infected and affected, recovering drug addicts and ex-cons, and residents of Harlem." Stand Up Harlem emerged after founding member and current director Louis Jones attended a memorial service for a friend who had died of AIDS. After the memorial, Jones began Stand Up Harlem with some other HIV-positive residents of a local shelter as a communal living environment based on self-empowerment, peer education and the mutual interdependence of all of its members.

HIV-positive and formerly homeless, Jones has also been through drug treatment programs and the prison system. He started Stand Up Harlem as an alternative to traditional social service institutions, where he believes individuals are not in control of their services and are made to feel as if they don't know as much as the professionals do — about what types of services they might need. Stand Up Harlem is dedicated to addressing the multiple needs of its community members, with respect for each individual.

Founding member Willie Reyes believes that his group is sustainable because, "PLWA's are helping other PLWA's, with the support of professionals. Members work with an incredible vigilance, because we are doing it for ourselves, and helping the next one to do it, too."

Stand Up Harlem's principles include: communal living and mutual support; shared leadership and responsibility as a way of empowering the individual and preventing dependence on the social service system; remaining small and community controlled; and housing as a human right, no matter where an individual falls on the continuum of

drug abstinence and dependency.

Members of Stand Up Harlem reside in a three-story brownstone. Members alternate cooking meals, which are eaten communally. Food for the meals comes in part from local supermarkets, who have donated their excess food to the group. Within the building, members have access to several support groups (including a Narcotics Anonymous



B R I T I S H
C O L U M B I A
PERSONS WITH AIDS
S O C I E T Y



meeting for people living with HIV/AIDS, a meeting for lesbians, and a meeting for gay men of color), holistic medical alternatives like acupuncture, and various workshops.

Stand Up Harlem is an active member of the community, sponsoring block parties and community youth activities during the summer. It strives to end the stigma and isolation that its members have traditionally encountered from the wider community, and it is in fact receiving much support from its community.

In Minneapolis, Minnesota, the

"Aliveness Project" has formed its own kind of a community. All members of the group, about 475, are HIV-positive/PLWA's. The members determine their needs, and set the agendas, while the staff and volunteers who participate in the operation of the organization are there to help facilitate the needs of the members. The group, which serves between 500-600 people, provides such home services as delivered meals, wheelchair loans and housecleaning. And lunch is served daily in the drop-in center — free to members, two dollars for everyone else.

The meals served are prepared to be as healthy as possible, and are made with as much organic foods as are available. The Project gets food from the local co-op, as well as from organic growers in the area, at a much reduced rate, or in some cases for free. The Aliveness Project sustains itself financially by fund-raisers in the community (including everything

from elaborate dinners to carwashes initiated by teenagers), individual donations, and the lunch at the drop-in center. Because it is truly a community organization, other community groups and individuals have helped the project get through the crunch in times of financial crisis.

Stand Up Harlem and the Aliveness Project are examples of AIDS support projects that are based around the philosophy of consumer control, where people living with HIV/AIDS have a say in the services that they need, and how they

should be provided. They challenge the idea that an individual is either "independent" or "dependent." And they actually strengthen a community by promoting the ideals of empowerment, and the interdependence of all people. This is inspired by the Independent Living Movement of disability rights activists, who are working to dismantle the present nursing home system, and who want to replace it with attendant services — a more consumer run, and community-based, concept. The Independent Living Movement maintains that all people have the right to have control over their lives, including people with disabilities and people living with HIV/AIDS. Consumer run groups like Stand Up Harlem and the Aliveness Project differ from most groups, which are large and are operated like charities. Charity organizations do provide services to a specific group of people. But inherent in this kind of an organization is the dichotomy between "helper" and "needy."

Many times groups working on HIV/AIDS issues feel as if they are constantly stuck in the midst of a financial crisis. Groups that seek large funding sources like federal grants for most, or all, of their needs are growing more common. Many AIDS groups have transformed from grass-roots community organizations into virtual corporate charities because they have chosen to obtain the majority of their funding from non-community sources. *The Advocate* reports that several large, well-established AIDS organizations around the country have recently been accused of mismanagement and misspending. The groups implicated are all agencies that have evolved over a number of years into huge institutions, with million dollar budgets, and with much of their funding coming from state, federal, and corporate grants. Although these types of organizations are not inherently unmanageable, without community participation, they can

easily lose their community base and support.

Although it is reasonable to expect that the government will financially support AIDS organizations, community groups who rely heavily on government funding are always at risk of drastic budget cuts. For example, in British Columbia, a coalition of approximately forty community-based AIDS organizations are targeting the provincial government because it severely reduced

ing resources and funding from inside their community to be able to sustain their work. It can be helpful to get support from respected, established members of the community. For example, in Portland, Maine, a handful of gay men with HIV and AIDS began meeting at a local church in 1985 as a sort of self-help support group. When Frannie Peabody, a well-known community leader whose grandson, Peter, had died of AIDS a few years earlier,

...it is essential to network with existing community, political, and religious organizations, as well as with local businesses and individuals. As Paul Draper, from Portland's AIDS Project says, "You have to believe in what you're doing."

funding for community-based groups in its 1994 allocations. In particular, groups serving traditionally marginalized communities will be affected. The Positive Women's Network; ATISH, an HIV/AIDS project that serves South Asian and Iranian communities; Black AIDS Network; Asian Support AIDS project; Grupo Vida, which serves Latin American communities; and Vancouver Native Health, will all be forced to reduce and possibly terminate several of their services.

The coalition of BC AIDS organizations is calling for a boycott of the 1996 International AIDS conference scheduled to be held in Vancouver, to challenge the government's recent funding decisions, and to call attention to its overall negligence in addressing HIV/AIDS.

Groups may become overwhelmed and immobilized when confronted with the task of obtain-

heard about their group, she joined. Because of her respect within the community, she was able to network easily, and help get the AIDS Project that exists today off the ground. (At 91, she is still facilitating a support group there.)

More often than not, however, a group will need to reflect on each of its members' individual connections within the community — it is essential to network with existing community, political, and religious organizations, as well as with local businesses and individuals. As Paul Draper, from Portland's AIDS Project says, "You have to believe in what you're doing. And then start talking to people."

Still, resources can be obtained in unorthodox ways, if people think a bit creatively. Seattle's Chicken Soup Brigade began in 1983 by volunteers of the Seattle Gay Clinic in response to an outbreak of hepatitis in the community. Later, it changed

its focus to serving people with AIDS, by providing home support services. As the group began accumulating large amounts of clothing from its clients who had died, they realized that they could sell the clothing instead of giving it away. They began to store them, and they held quarterly rummage sales, raising money for the organization. And in 1989, they opened a thrift store.

Today, Chicken Soup Brigade has two thrift stores in Seattle, each operating seven days a week, about ten hours a day. There are a few full time staff people operating the stores, with the majority of the work done by volunteers. The clothing itself still comes from Chicken Soup Brigade members, who specifically ask to have their clothing donated to the store when they die, as well as community members who donate old clothing. The income from the thrift stores support about one-quarter of Chicken Soup Brigade's total budget. The rest of their money comes from fund-raisers, such as a recent large dance-a-thon, and other special events, like the monthly Gay Bingo. They also depend on individual donations, which come primarily from within the communities in which the group operates.

Chicken Soup Brigade's thrift stores function positively in a number of ways. On a practical level, they are a source of money for the agency to sustain its work providing home support services. But the stores are also an outreach and education tool — when people walk into the store to buy clothing, they automatically have access to, and receive, exposure to information about HIV/AIDS. And the thrift stores serve as another link to the community itself, by providing inexpensive clothing to low-income

people in the area. The thrift stores of Chicken Soup Brigade have served as a model for other communities. In Portland, Oregon, for example, a similar thrift store will open this summer, with all of the proceeds going to local AIDS projects focusing on practical support services. The organizers of the thrift store plan for the store to also serve as a center for queer youth, and for community meetings and social gatherings.

Communities seeking to initiate AIDS projects have many different

the community need to participate fully in the design of any AIDS support project, not only to ensure that its structure and funding are effective and sustainable, but to ensure that the work is strengthening the community itself.

For more information:

Stand Up Harlem
145 West 130th Street
New York, NY 10027
(212) 926-4072

Aliveness Project
730 East 38th Street
Minneapolis, MN 55407
(612) 822-7946

Chicken Soup Brigade
1002 East Seneca
Seattle, WA 98122-4214
(206) 328-8979

BC Persons With AIDS Society
1107 Seymour Street
Vancouver, BC V6B 5S8
(604) 893-2250



types of models from which to gather ideas. A specific strategy that works well in one community may not necessarily be successful in another. People living with HIV/AIDS and

Karen Rosenthal is a disability rights activist and a co-founder of Sound Out, a paper serving the Queer community of greater Olympia, WA. ✓\$

One Dollar,
One Vote!

THE SELECTIVE DENIAL OF RIGHTS

The Debate Over Queer Rights Basic Rights vs. Special Rights

by Joli Sandoz

Conservative groups in seven U.S. states are currently backing legislation to limit civil rights of lesbian, gay, transgender and bisexual people. Their rhetoric follows strategy used in anti-queer¹ rights campaigns since the mid-1970s: define civil rights as something which must be earned, and then characterize the queer claim to equality as an inappropriate plea for "special rights."

One particularly effective nationally-distributed video gets right to the point. It's title? Gay Rights Special Rights (GRSR).

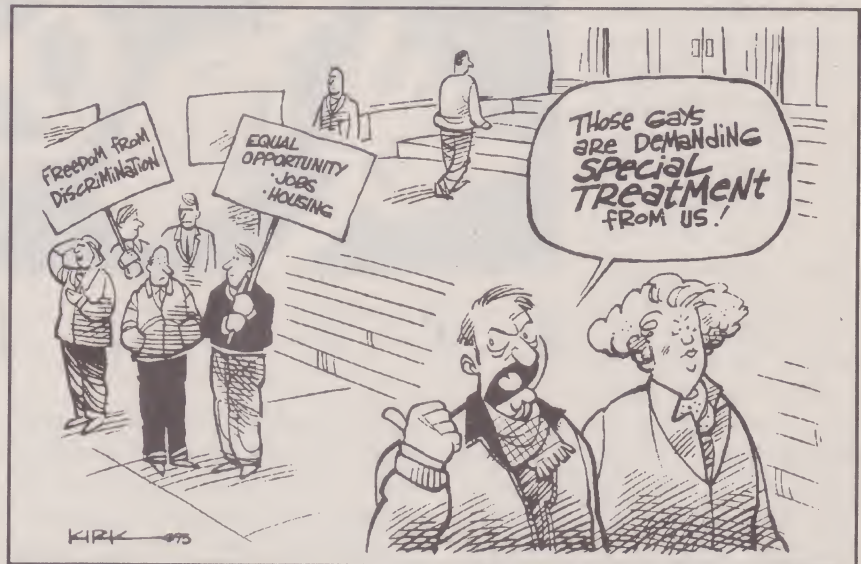
GRSR employs well-known politicians and conservative "experts" to add up the special rights formula. Former U.S. Attorney General Edwin Meese sums the total when he tells viewers that "we have granted certain rights to take care of past discrimination, invidious discrimination based on such things as race, or on gender." Such "elevated civil rights status," he continues, "should not be granted to homosexuals."

Four assumptions buttress these statements. Rights, Meese says, are something to be given or awarded. That award redresses a certain kind of hurtful discrimination; in other words, people earn or deserve rights, because of past treatment. The gift of rights elevates (makes special) the recipient, who then has a "status." And that status should not belong to queers.

Reasonable as the special rights argument may sound, it slips show. Meese says that rights are "granted." But in a democracy, civil rights al-

ready belong to everyone. Even in a narrow legal sense, "civil rights" are those spelled out in the U.S. Constitution, Bill of Rights (the Constitution's first ten amendments) and subsequent laws. These guarantee all citizens and most non-citizen residents such familiar freedoms as those of religion, speech, the press and assembly. They also contain key phrases, including "due process of law" and "equal protec-

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), founded in 1909, sponsored the first court challenges of laws violating Constitutionally-protected rights. The courage and commitment of those involved in the Civil Rights Movement of the 1950s and 60s, which focused on eliminating race-based discrimination, resulted in laws and court decisions rejecting segregation and protect-



tion under the law."

Universal application of civil rights law came fairly recently to the U.S., where civil rights remained an ideal rather than reality until well into the 20th century. Early legislators did not intend the Bill of Rights, for example, to apply to Native Americans, or to Africans brought to this country to labor as slaves. Congress and the courts often ignored its provisions when issues arose concerning women, union organizers, resident foreigners, and other groups made unpopular or disadvantaged by those in power.

ing equal opportunity in employment as well as access to voting, education, housing, and public facilities and services. Galvanized by the struggles of African Americans, in particular, other traditionally disempowered groups joined the movement. Today, in specified situations, federal civil rights law forbids discrimination based on such characteristics as race, national origin, sex [gender], religion and disability.

Instead of giving us rights, then, as special rights proponents would have us believe, civil rights legisla-

tion provides protection of rights we already possess. History makes such protections necessary, and warns us that through illegal practices or unconstitutional laws, rights can in effect be denied to particular groups of people.

The frequently-used phrase "minority status" has no legal meaning in this context, however. Rather than granting specific groups a special status, laws against discrimination protect everyone's rights in regard to certain characteristics. In situations where laws protect rights on the basis of race, persons of any color or race, including whites, may file claims of discrimination. Likewise, even though they form a statistical majority, women may file discrimination complaints. And in the 139 states, cities and counties which presently include "sexual orientation" in civil rights law, anyone lesbian, gay, bisexual or heterosexual may initiate a suit under anti-discrimination statutes.

In addition to misrepresenting civil rights, GRSR misinterprets its own "evidence" presented against queer rights. The film's anonymous narrator leads viewers through a long section listing both supposed requirements for inclusion in civil rights laws and statistics "proving" that queers do not meet them.

The narrator identifies three alleged requirements for "minority status": immutable characteristics, political weakness and financial discrimination. Courts sometimes use these with other indicators to determine how carefully the arguments in certain types of cases must be made. But the three are not automatic benchmarks for determining whether a particular group of people qualifies for civil rights protections, despite their frequent appearance as such in special rights literature.

GRSR's analysis of queer earning power—that is, the issue of whether or not queers are discriminated against financially—is equally misleading. The video's apparent source for income and other statistics describing "homosexuals" is a

Wall Street Journal article which compared the incomes of a group identified only as "national" to those of "gays." The article did not explain the incompatibility of pitting census data (the source noted for the "national" figures) against that obtained by surveying readers of eight metropolitan publications aimed at a queer audience (the "gay" source). Nor does the video note that its figures on "homosexuals," which are compared to those in a column labeled "African Americans," may

reality of oppression. Nor does it somehow "mock" or "cheepen" the reality of discrimination based on race, as the GRSR "experts" allege.

By defining civil rights as something to be earned, special rights proponents can also advocate for their restriction. A host of witnesses appear in GRSR to support Meese's contention that queers do not deserve full civil rights. "Homosexuals," viewers learn, are sick. A man apparently dying of AIDS confesses from a hospital bed that he once had

Instead of giving us rights, then, as special rights proponents would have us believe, civil rights legislation provides protection of rights we already possess. History makes such protections necessary, and warns us that through illegal practices or unconstitutional laws, rights can in effect be denied to particular groups of people.

be biased. Yet readers of a number of publications (gay and straight) tend to be a better-educated, higher-income group than the general population. And a recent study, done by the first economist to use standard statistical techniques in exploring queer earning power, seems to indicate that gay men actually earn as much as 26 percent less than straight men.

In any case, attempts to limit proof of discrimination to economics are as misguided as the idea that only those who deserve civil rights should get them. Activist Carmen Vazquez has noted that oppression (i.e., the deprivation of people's civil rights, via legal and cultural practices) can be thought of as distinct from exploitation (i.e., the refusal to allow people a fair share of the profits from their labor). Discrimination against communities of color uses race as a basis for both exploitation and oppression. Sexual identity, though, may be the basis for oppression but not necessarily exploitation. That fact does not negate the

50 male sex partners in one night. Mississippi Senator Trent Lott offers his opinion that "homosexuality is a preference, it is something that can be dealt with, can be controlled." And Cathy Kay, identified as a Registered Nurse and the director of a group called National Healthcare Advocates, lists various sex acts she says make up "part of the behavior disorder that goes along with homosexuality."

Discrediting queers takes a major role in special rights strategy. If civil rights are rewards to be given only to those who qualify, then evidence that a group does not deserve such rights should be persuasive. Hence we see the use of AIDS and spurious allegations about sexual practices to "prove" that gay people do not deserve full citizenship, and the insistence that homosexuality is a behavior, a choice which, as Senator Lott tells us, can be "controlled."

Lott plays a familiar role in GRSR. If businesspeople can position products as personally benefiting customers, marketing professionals say,

they've made a sale. In the video, Lott lays out the benefits of working against rights for queers, which after all could ruin your livelihood ("if you don't hire that [homosexual] person, you run the risk of being sued and put out of business"), jam the legal system ("the legal problems this could cause if we dared to put it into the Civil Rights Act are unimaginable"), damage innocent people (giving queer people "this kind of recognition is going to... hurt a lot of people that deserve these protections") and desecrate the flag ("this will be one further degradation of a great country"). Furthermore, now that rights have been defined as something to be earned and awarded, viewers can see the truth of the video's advertising slogan: "SPECIAL RIGHTS FOR GAYS = FEWER RIGHTS FOR YOU!"

Who benefits from such misinformation and demagoguery? The video's sponsors, for one; last October, distributor Traditional Values Coalition claimed to have sent out "at least" 15,000 copies of GRSR, which sells for \$19.95. But there may be more. The film features dramatic shots of national landmarks and symbols; Lott, for example, poses in front of an American flag. In the broadest sense, those who define and control civil rights define and control democracy.

Unfortunately, special rights arguments seem to play well with voters, who seem willing to accept the argument that denying civil rights protections to one group will somehow protect or enhance their own. Since 1992, some twenty states, counties and cities have repealed gay rights protections or passed measures prohibiting anti-discrimination laws from covering gays, lesbians and bisexuals because of their sexual identity.

Special rights talk, according to National Gay and Lesbian Task Force field organizer Scott Nakagawa, is presently "the most volatile political statement in the U.S." Speaking at a public forum in Seattle, Nakagawa explained why

religious conservatives, in particular, use it. The rhetoric of special rights, he said, "moves people better than anything."

Moving people has become the grassroots strategy of an influential portion of the country's conservative leadership. Adherents of the "Christian" or "Religious" right attempting to take over the Republican party structure in a number of states, and trained thousands of local activists across the country in political organizing techniques. People For the American Way, a

ing for what they term "family values," members of Christian right groups have successfully moved to ban specific books from shelves in public and school libraries; challenged reading, multicultural and health ed curriculums in public schools; worked against tax, education and health care reforms; organized efforts to pass anti-queer rights legislation and laws limiting abortion; and pressured the National Endowment for the Arts, art galleries, theaters, and radio and television program directors to restrict

Lesbian, gay and bisexual people are singled out for specific limitations on their human and civil rights ranging from free speech and access to courts and legislatures (both ostensibly the prerogative of any U.S. citizen) to, in Washington state, mandated loss of custody of their own biological children.

non-partisan constitutional liberties group founded by Normal Lear, identifies Christian right organizing in every region of the country, documenting anti-queer efforts alone in at least 25 states.

Surprising as that figure may be, queer issues occupy just one line on a long list of Christian right concerns. At least fifteen national groups — five with annual budgets reportedly well over \$5 million — push issues and candidates tied to what sociologist Sara Diamond has called "corporate Republicanism." She recently wrote that the Christian right "supports existing conditions that effectively maintain inequality between rich and poor, white and black, men and women."

That support translates into efforts directed at molding American public life. Since the mid-80s, work-

program content. As of this June, candidates receiving significant support from the Christian right were running for U.S. Congress in eight states, and in governors' races in Maine, Georgia, Minnesota and Oklahoma.

Queers, says veteran right-watcher Nakagawa, are the Christian right's current "cash cow," less-than-fully-human entities to be milked for profit by those willing to benefit from society's prejudices. In the 18 months since President Clinton took office, conservatives have occasionally crowed to reporters about the success of anti-gay appeals. An Associated Press story quoted a conservative consultant as saying, regarding the issue of queers in the military, "It's great to have an enemy."

Attempts to exploit fears and

prejudices about gay men, lesbians and AIDS—for cash—began as early as 1987. That year the Free Congress Foundation, a right-wing think tank founded and funded by the Coors beer family, launched a campaign against homosexuality with the development of Gays, AIDS and You, a book written to the dictates of marketing research and deliberately tailored to sell to an anti-gay market, according to Public Research Associates analyst Chip Berlet.

Gays, AIDS and You dealt with themes which have since appeared frequently in the right's anti-queer efforts. Researcher Jean Hardisty isolates two as being of particular importance. First is the idea, stated in the book's introduction, that "the homosexual movement is nothing less than an attack on our traditional, pro-family values" which when coupled with the AIDS crisis also "threatens... our lives." Secondly, due to "the disordered nature of [homosexual's] sexual condition and the evil nature of the acts this condition leads to... homosexuals should not be entitled to special treatment under the law. That would be tantamount to rewarding evil."

Although backers of the special rights argument say their efforts would merely prevent an interest group — in this case, "homosexuals" — from obtaining special treatment under the law, the wording of currently proposed legislation and state constitutional amendments goes one step further. Lesbian, gay and bisexual people are singled out for specific limitations on their human and civil rights ranging from free speech and access to courts and legislatures (both ostensibly the prerogative of any U.S. citizen) to, in Washington state, mandated loss of custody of their own biological children.

Colorado voters passed the first state-wide anti-queer rights legislation of the current crop in November 1992. Three more proposed constitutional amendments echo its lan-

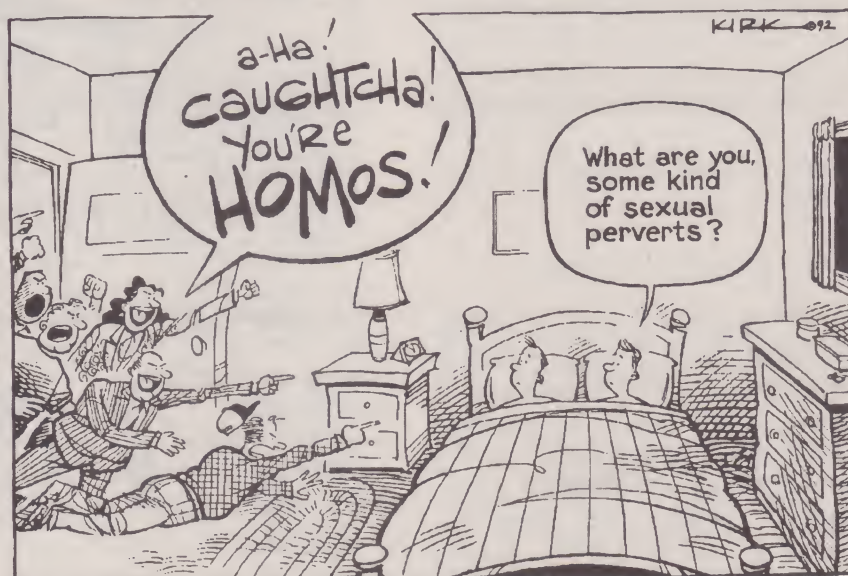
guage. In brief, sponsors of the initiatives seek to deny queers the opportunity "to have or claim any minority status, quota preferences, protected status or claim of discrimination."

Many legal analysts argue that such legislation violates the Fourteenth Amendment's guarantee of "equal protection under the law," because it blocks passage of future laws protecting the rights of queers, thereby denying queers equal access to the lawmaking and political process. In effect, it mandates active discrimination by denying to one group rights which all other Americans enjoy. District Judge H. Jeffrey Bayless agreed when he declared the Colorado law unconstitutional last December, saying it "impacts on fundamental rights of an identi-

Americans will decide to order our lives together. It may be that the special right actually at issue here is that requested by religious conservatives backing anti-queer initiatives: the right to discriminate.

Joli Sandoz has won two Washington Press Association awards for her coverage of the conservative and religious right, and their involvement in anti-queer initiatives. She has had numerous articles published on the subject in the Pacific Northwest.

Editor's note: Organizers in only two states out of ten managed to collect enough signatures to put anti-queer initiatives on the ballot in 1994. Those two states are Idaho and Oregon, though a court challenge in Oregon may keep that initiative off



fiable group." The measure currently awaits appeal.

The "special rights" approach many Christian right groups employ when talking about queer rights raises some troubling questions. Should one social group decide who deserves civil rights? If so, what criteria should they use? What happens to those who don't? And if we are not a democracy, in which civil rights belong equally to all, then what are we? Hidden in the misrepresentations of political rhetoric lie important questions about the way

the November ballot. Nevertheless, anti-queer activists and their opponents both expect initiative petition drives in the coming years.

For a copy of this article complete with endnotes send a SASE to BQ.

¹ The term "queer" as employed in this article refers to lesbians, gay men, and bisexual and transgender people. Its use is a matter of convenience and inclusiveness; the gay "community" is diverse in many ways. ✓\$

BOYCOTT REPORTS

Queer Activists Boycott Cobb County, Georgia & Buycott Tampa, Florida

As the battle over Queer rights has intensified in recent years, numerous boycotts have been called against a variety of businesses and regions — including Philip Morris, Colorado, Cracker Barrel restaurants, Coors Brewing Co., and more. But as the Queer rights movement has developed, it has grown in its sophistication. Some boycotts are becoming extremely focused, as in the case of the boycott of the Cobb Galleria Center in Cobb County, Georgia. In other cases, activists have chosen to employ the relatively new tactic of the buycott, where activists encourage consumers to patronize businesses or regions supportive of their cause. The Florida Buycott campaign employs such a tactic.

The Tampa/Florida Buycott

"The Buycott was started by The Human Rights Task Force of Florida in February of 1993 in response to the repeal of Tampa's Human Rights Ordinance, which had banned discrimination based on sexual orientation," explains Todd Simmons, Co-chair of the Task Force. "It is an effort to identify and list businesses and organizations that have policies banning sexual orientation-based discrimination, and to help businesses and organizations that don't have such policies consider and enact them."

Why a Buycott?

The project was launched after a month of discussion concerning exactly what kind of response the Task Force should make. Several factors were considered in deciding to launch The Buycott, says Simmons, as opposed to some other form of

economic response:

"First, although Tampa's ordinance had been repealed, Hillsborough County — of which Tampa is a part — still has an ordinance, albeit a somewhat weaker one. Immediately after the Tampa repeal, the American Family Asso-

books.

"Second, local leaders, from Mayor Sandra Freedman to the executive director of the Tampa-Hillsborough Convention and Visitors Association, harshly denounced the AFA's victory, its tactics and what it had done to Tampa.



ciation (AFA) placed heavy pressure on the County Commission to repeal its ordinance (there being no provision for county referenda). The Commission reaffirmed its support for the county law on two separate votes, and commissioners spoke out strongly against the AFA and the Tampa repeal. The Commission also backed the County Supervisor of Elections' court appeal of the Tampa repeal — an appeal that eventually overturned the referendum through the Supreme Court of Florida, placing the Tampa law back on the

"Third," Simmons continues, "early opinion polls from Colorado showed that the boycott there — which we strongly supported throughout its duration — was solidifying, rather than changing, public opinion. We knew that in Florida we likely would face a public vote like Colorado's in 1994 [ed note: such a vote will not take place in Florida in 1994, as the initiative did not gather enough signatures to get on the ballot], and we felt we needed to do something that would engender empathy with the electorate,

rather than anger. This, ultimately, was the deciding factor. Had we been looking at a statewide loss of the magnitude of Colorado's, rather than a partial local loss, we likely would have opted for a boycott."

Boycott Empowerment

The first Boycott Handbook came out in February of 1993 with 104 listings, all of them local. Three subsequent printings have been distributed, with the total listings rising to 250, then 400, then more than 1,000. It now include listings throughout Florida and some from national businesses or organizations that distribute or have chapters in Florida. Other communities around Florida are picking up the idea of the Boycott and are using it as a way to educate and organize support within the business community.

Among the Boycott's many strengths, reports the Task Force's Todd Simmons are:

1. It gives people who support equal rights for gays, lesbians and bisexuals a way to daily demonstrate that support with-

out marching in the streets or attending a long political meeting. They can simply conduct their ordinary business and leave a Boycott 'thanks' card, letting the business know it has been patronized because of its protective policies. That reinforces for the businesses how important such policies are to the general public.

businesses have changed policies. Most recently and significantly, NationsBank of Florida, which through its new president, Alex Xink, enacted a non-discrimination policy for the entire chain. Thousands of gay and lesbian workers and customers now enjoy protection in that large corporation, and the AFA can't do a thing about it.

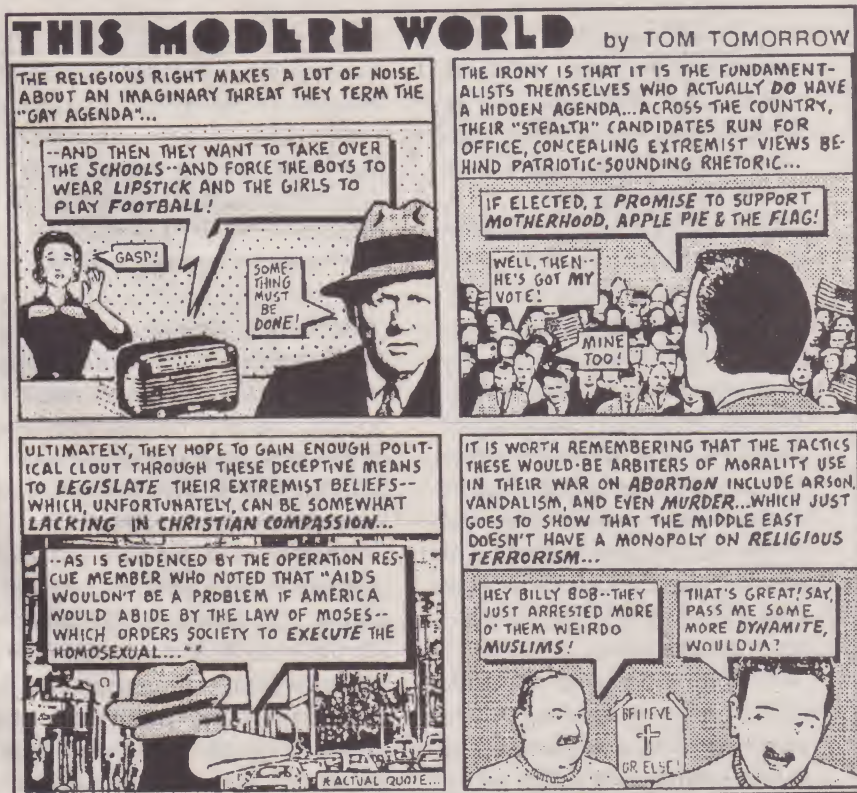
[The Boycott] gives people who support equal rights for gays, lesbians and bisexuals a way to daily demonstrate that support without marching in the streets or attending a long political meeting.

2. It puts protective policies into effect that can't be repealed through public referendum. Through talks with us, many

3. It gives us a chance to reach out significantly beyond the gay and lesbian community and build bridges with people who haven't seen a reason or haven't had the chance to get involved in our struggle. This has put us in contact with people who want to raise funds, people who want to join the Task Force and people who just want to know how they can help.

4. It's a demonstrable show of support for our issues. When the Supreme court reinstated Tampa's ordinance in September of 1993, the AFA demanded that the Tampa City Council repeal the law itself, saying the voters had spoken. But we had the Boycott Handbook, with some of the most important businesses and organizations in town. It played a major role in illustrating for the Council just how much support for us exists in Tampa, and made members more secure in standing firm in their support of the law.

5. It's a way to show organizations that they can still come to



Tampa and spend their money in good conscience. The international association of gay choruses (GALA) and a national group of black city administrators recently rescheduled conventions in Tampa that they had originally canceled after the Tampa ordinance was repealed. The Boycott was a major reason in both instances. In fact, GALA has promised that it will only patronize Boycott businesses when it brings some 5,000 conventioners to Tampa in 1996.

Cobb County, Georgia

Activists in Cobb County, Georgia, chose to use the boycott tactic, but selectively. On August 10th, 1993, the Cobb County Board of Commissioners declared "gay lifestyle units" incompatible with Cobb County, and on August 24, 1993, after an attempt to censor the arts community, Commissioners eliminated all government funding of the arts.

"We have acted as citizens and asked our government to rescind this resolution that attacks the rights of all citizens," stated Cobb Citizens Coalition spokesperson Jon Greaves. "Instead, in a continuing attempt to deny the existence of lesbians and gays as equal citizens, they first attempted to censor the Arts, and then, when unsuccessful, killed all County funding of the Arts."

"The actions of the Commission will have major repercussions on the economy of Cobb. We are calling on the business community to respond to this outrage with responsibility," stated Carl Lange, Executive Director of the Gay & Lesbian Alliance Against Defamation/Atlanta (GLAAD/Atlanta).

"Cobb County is a suburb located to the Northeast of Atlanta," reports GLAAD/Atlanta. "The median household income is \$59,240, and the county is mainly populated by well-educated, white families who are not native to Georgia. The largest city in Cobb is Marietta. Cobb

has a tradition of isolating itself politically from Atlanta. It has resisted extension of commuter trains into the county in an attempt to keep out 'undesirables,' yet is mainly a commuter suburb of Atlanta. Cobb's political past includes ultra-conservative U.S. Rep., and John Birch Society President, Larry McDonald and former governor Lester Maddox."

Anti-Queer Resolution Passed

The August 10 resolution passed by the Commissioners stated:

Whereas, there are increasing assaults on those community standards which further the pro-

lifestyles; the Board of Commissioners pledges not to fund those activities which contravene these existing community standards;... The Board of Commissioners believes that this policy will serve and protect the health, safety and welfare of its constituents...

Be it further resolved, the Board of Commissioners intends to send this message to policy makers of this country such that a previously silent voice will now be heard.

Funding for the Arts Eliminated

The Commissioners also pro-

On August 10th, 1993, the Cobb County Board of Commissioners declared "gay lifestyle units" incompatible with Cobb County, and on August 24, 1993, after an attempt to censor the arts community,

tection of the public's safety, health and welfare... whereas, the Board of Commissioners believes it must not sit silently and watch those community standards be undermined.

Whereas the Board of Commissioners makes the following findings in fact; that the traditional family structure is in accord with those community standards; ... that lifestyles advocated by the gay community should not be endorsed by government policy makers, because they are incompatible with the standards to which this community subscribes; and that gay lifestyle units are directly contrary to state laws.

Now therefore be it resolved: Cobb County openly and vigorously supports the current community standards established by state laws regarding gay

posed on August 10, 1993 that the County Arts Funding Ordinance be amended from its existing language, which read, "The government shall leave artists, performers and sponsors the greatest possible control and decision over their programs. We therefore affirm arts groups' and artists' rights to free expression. When acting officially, government employees shall avoid the roles of censors. All grants shall cause for an evaluation of results. However, evaluation shall not focus on censorship, but rather on effectively extending cultural affairs."

The proposed revision of the Ordinance would have read, "In this regard, the Board of Commissioners believes that it was elected to advance strong community, family oriented standards in the Arts and Theater. It is not the intention of this Board to censor free expression; however, the Board believes that

grant funds should be expended primarily on programming which advances and supports strong community, family oriented standards." But because of threatened lawsuits questioning the Constitutionality of the revised language, the Commissioners chose instead to cut all public funding for the Arts, so as to avoid any question of discrimination against any particular group.

A Call to Action

A national campaign, in response to the actions of Cobb County's

crimination based on sexual orientation so that all your employees can work without fear of being fired for who they are. 5. All citizens, when they do business in Cobb County, to ask those businesses where they stand on the County Commissioners' resolution.

The campaign, headed up by the Cobb Citizens Coalition and GLAAD/Atlanta, is specifically targeting for boycott the brand new, multi-million dollar Cobb Galleria Center, a convention center built

Atlanta, explaining the specific targeting of Cobb Galleria Center. "The air of fear and intolerance in Cobb does not represent American values. In their act, they have isolated themselves from the South and the Nation."

"We're still feeling our way with this, to some degree," says Todd Simmons of the Florida Human Rights Task Force about the Florida Buycott. "It's a completely new and different form of economic empowerment. It's difficult to monitor, it's expensive to print the Handbook (5,000 copies on our most recent run) and it's time-consuming to sign up new businesses. But the successes we've had, the contacts and friends we've made and the policies that have been enacted as a result of the Buycott tell us that it's a highly worthwhile effort."

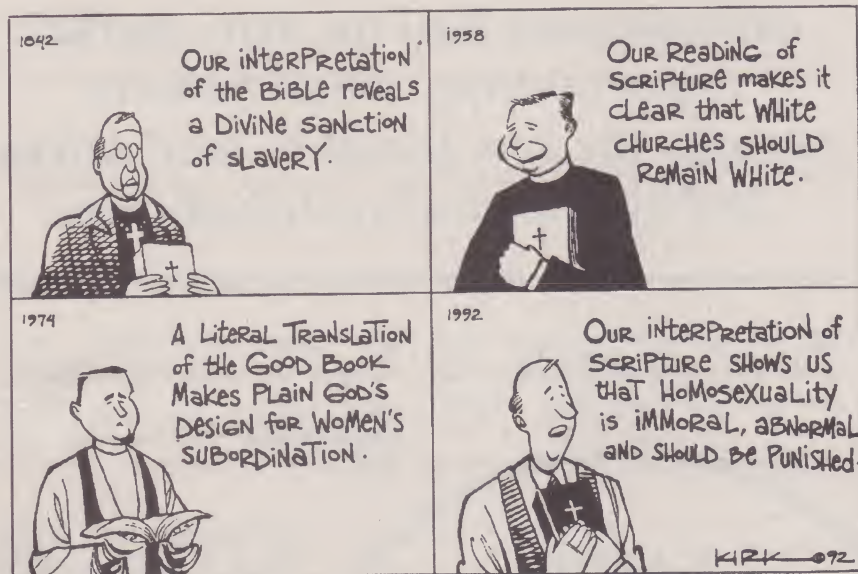
Todd Simmons
Human Rights Task Force
1222 South Dale Mabry, Suite 652
Tampa, FL 33629
USA
(813) 273-8769

Carl Lange
GLAAD/Atlanta
PO Box 55111
Atlanta, GA 30308
USA
(404) 876-1398

Cobb Citizens Coalition, Inc
PO Box 965336
Marietta, GA 30066
USA
(404) 256-8690

Cobb County
Board of Commissioners
100 Cherokee St
Marietta, GA 30090
USA
(404) 528-3300

✓\$



Commissioners, is targeting corporations in Cobb and those who do business in Cobb and asking the following of them:

1. If you have planned or are planning a convention or business meeting in Cobb County move it elsewhere.
2. If you are considering locating a business in Cobb County, understand that your business will be locating in an area which has demonstrated an intolerance of diversity.
3. Make a public statement calling on the County Commissioners to rescind their resolution and replace it with 'respect for the dignity and equality of all Cobb County citizens.'
4. Make public your company's stance on non-dis-

crimination based on sexual orientation so that all your employees can work without fear of being fired for who they are. The belief of organizers is that this action more directly targets those responsible for the actions taken in Cobb County. The Cobb Galleria Center, being new, also carries a heavy dept load which also makes it a vulnerable boycott target.

The Cobb County Board of Commissioners was given an opportunity to respond to the boycott, but did not.

Reality Check

"We recognize that this action was taken by members of the Cobb County Commission and does not represent the majority of Cobb County businesses and individuals," says Carl Lange of GLAAD/

WORLD TRADE

The High Cost of GATT

by Beth Burrows

Know GATT, no Gatt?

April 15, 1994, in Marrakesh, Morocco, representatives of over one hundred nations signed the latest version of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, the new GATT. Thus ended an almost eight year-old round of negotiations begun in Punta del Este, Uruguay.¹ Implementation of the new trade agreement awaits national ratification processes around the world. In the U.S., under "fast track" rules, the agreement is subject to Congressional approval by a majority of members in both houses.²

This new GATT is the trade agreement that caused huge protests in France, India, and Japan last year.³ This is the deal Jim Hightower calls a "Guarantee of a Toxic Tomato" and Lori Wallach dubs "GATTzilla, the Trade Monster". Kim Moody of Labor Notes rates it "Winners: Global Business, Losers: The Rest of Us". United States Trade Representative Mickey Kantor claims the new GATT will bring one trillion dollars in trickle down prosperity and unbelieving activists retort by plastering Seattle fire hydrants with stickers that read, "Lift Your Leg on GATT".⁴

How you feel about the new GATT depends on what you think it's going to do to or for you. On the one hand, U.S. pharmaceutical manufacturers and computer soft-

ware publishers celebrate the new GATT protection of patents and copyright.⁵ But, from another perspective, Third World consumers shudder at the probable results of

an estimated one million U.S. clothing and textile workers see a GATT-made tomorrow of unemployment. At the same time as agribusiness entrepreneurs hail the

At the same time as agribusiness entrepreneurs hail the new market opportunities, small farmers bemoan the new threat to food safety and agricultural sustainability.

that new protection, notably, exorbitant prices for life-saving medicine and new technology. While

new market opportunities, small farmers bemoan the new threat to food safety and agricultural sustainability.⁶ And on and on it goes.



LIFT
YOUR LEG
ON
GATT

Created at the end of World War II in the wake of the Bretton Woods Conference that also produced the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund, GATT originally limited its scope to the reduction of tariffs on goods traded between nations. The new GATT goes much further. It establishes a World Trading Organization (WTO), imposes new rules for textiles and agriculture, reduces tariffs on manufactured goods, threatens elimination of non-tariff trade barriers (i.e. local and national laws that affect trade) and extends the scope of GATT influence to such areas as intellectual property rights (patents, copyrights,

numerous U.S. clothing and textile importers anticipate a GATT-induced future of lower costs,

trademarks) and services. The agreement is so far-reaching and complicated that one pundit claims,

By the time we figure out what they did and go after the ones who did it, they'll either be dead, senile, or so well hidden we won't be able to find them.

One dollar, one vote?

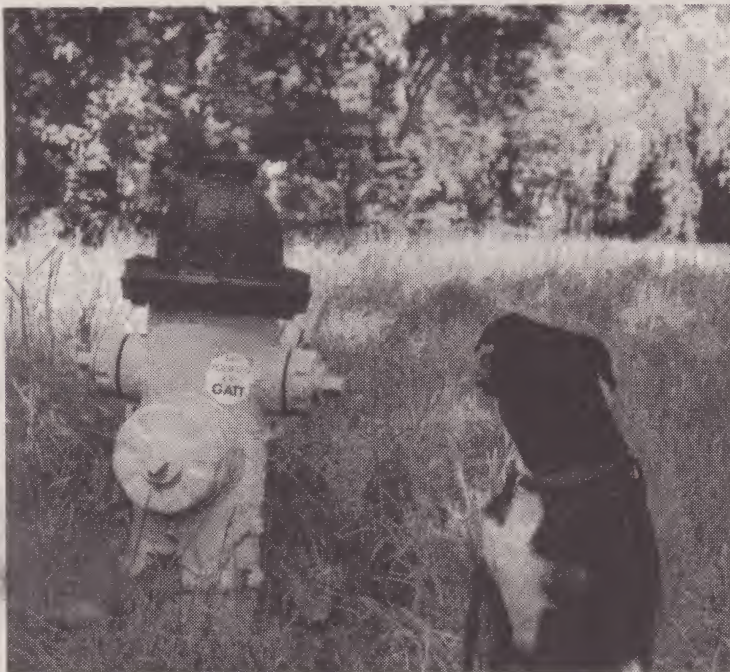
Irrespective of whether members of Congress oppose or support the new GATT, they face a difficult dilemma in an election year. The Congressional Budget Office says the U.S. will lose over fourteen billion dollars in tariff revenue in the first five years of a new GATT regime. In the first decade after the new GATT, the U.S. will lose over forty billion dollars in tariff revenue. Under the rules of the Budget Enforcement Act, the money has to be made up by budget cuts or by new taxes before Congress can consider the new GATT.

Several ways of making up the lost tariffs are proposed: cuts in agricultural programs, new taxes on radio and television stations, and alterations in government accounting procedures—what Public Citizen's Lori Wallach calls the "funny money solution". Also under strong consideration is the notion of waiving budget rules altogether. That is the favored solution of U.S. Trade Representative Mickey Kantor. He maintains that the new GATT will bring in so much money that it makes no sense to enforce the rigid rules of the law.

Arguing on the other side are those who ask why budget rules are never waived for social programs.

They match Kantor's claim about GATT revenue production with the reminder that, in the long run, social programs increase federal revenues from taxes paid by more productive citizens. In a June letter to President Clinton, a group of Senators led by Russell Feingold of Wisconsin added another dimension to the budget waiver discussion:

That GATT is significant is clear, but the importance of an issue should not determine whether or not it should conform with the budget rules we have set for ourselves. Indeed the true test of



our resolve to bring the deficit under control is our willingness to apply the budget rules to the important issues.

Regardless of how the GATT-funding debate turns out, other money questions will remain. What will a budget waiver do to the reelection chances of fiscal conservatives who vote for it? And what will a waiver for GATT do to the problem of financing healthcare reform?

Dream globally, yield locally?

Early in June, Public Citizen issued an annotated set of excerpts from the text of the new GATT.⁷ The

excerpts were meant to demonstrate:

1. Why U.S. implementing legislation can't "fix" the GATT's many problems,

2. How the new GATT would establish a new international organization, the World Trading Organization (WTO), with "legal personality" like the U.N. or the World Bank,

3. How the U.S. would be required to conform its domestic laws, regulations, and administrative procedures to the requirements of the WTO,

4. Why U.S. unilateral measures, such as key environmental laws, could be forbidden under the WTO,

5. How the WTO tribunals could require the U.S. Congress to change any law not complying with GATT trade rules or else pay perpetual trade sanctions,

6. How the decisions of those tribunals would be secret, automatically adopted, and not appealable to any outside body or any U.S. court,

7. How WTO decision-making would shift from the consensual process

used for current GATT decision-making to a one-country-one-vote process without the possibility of a Security Council-type U.S. veto, and

8. How U.S. environmental and food safety laws would be exposed to challenge as illegal trade barriers which Congress would be required to eliminate or face sanctions.

The excerpt from Article 16-4 of the text establishing the WTO makes clear the new GATT is more than just a set of rules and a code of conduct:

Each member (nation) shall ensure the conformity of its laws, regula-

tions and administrative procedures with its obligations as provided in the annexed Agreements.

The World Trading Organization will administer and fine-tune the new GATT rules, adjudicate disputes, and allow sanctions against those countries in violation of its decisions. Its power will be much greater than the power available in the current GATT. Some are even calling the WTO an acronym for "We've Taken Over."

According to Ralph Nader, if Congress votes to make the U.S. a member of the new GATT, *the U.S. would be subject to the rules of a powerful new bureaucracy...run by unelected bureaucrats in Geneva, Switzerland, away from any U.S. citizen control or even knowledge of its proceedings. It would have the power to force Congress, state and local governments to change our laws or face sanctions. (It) would have great power over the United States, yet would be unaccountable, undemocratic, and would operate in secret.*

Nader is not the only one worried about the new GATT/WTO. So is the environmental community, including the groups that supported the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA), and so are Congressmembers David Bonior and Newt Gingrich, among others. The issue is whether the WTO can weaken national sovereignty, state legislative prerogatives, and popular democracy.

Ironically, the Clinton Administration has solicited the expertise of Robert Bork to rebut attacks on the WTO. Bork, you may remember, was Clinton's former constitutional law professor at Yale. Clinton later testified against Bork during confirmation hearings for the Supreme Court. However, to avert a GATTastrophe, Clinton has enlisted Bork to calm Republican fears about loss of sovereignty.

Bork's contention that "no treaty or international agreement can bind the United States if it does not wish to be bound" does not calm environmental campaigners or social justice activists or state legislators who wonder how well future and present administrations will defend laws to which they do not wish to be bound.⁸ In March, you may remember, the State Department convinced the Environmental Protection Agency to relax EPA regulations for the Venezuelan national oil company. Venezuela was about to challenge the regulations under the old GATT and the U.S., it appeared, was about to lose at a time when the new GATT was coming up for con-

sanctions could be imposed on the United States and if the sanctions were heavy enough, there would be tremendous pressure on Congress to change the law.

Further fueling anxieties about the future was the April appearance of the European Commission Report on US Barriers to Trade and Investment. Referring to that report, the Sierra Club said:

*The European Union (EU) has published a target list of California and U.S. environmental laws it believes it can successfully challenge as illegal trade barriers if the Uruguay Round of the GATT and the World Trade Organization are adopted by Congress.*¹⁰

Specifically, the panel declared as GATT-illegal the MMPA-required boycott of tuna captured in dolphin-killing "purse seine" nets. Why? Because the boycott dealt with production and process methods and GATT doesn't allow trade bans based on production and process methods.

sideration. As a result of EPA actions, gasoline that was dirty by U.S. standards was allowed to enter the U.S. market and make it more difficult down the road for utilities and others to meet Clean Air Act standards. As Alex Hittle, of Friends of the Earth, noted:

*The EPA's decision demonstrates that under GATT rules, a wide range of vital social legislation must pass muster with our trading partners.*⁹

The environmentalists are not arguing that the WTO can change U.S. law. They only contend that if Congress refused to eliminate a GATT-illegal law, automatic trade

Among the federal laws specifically targeted by the EU were the Corporate Average Fuel Economy (CAFE) regulations and "Gas Guzzler" taxes, the Marine Mammal Protection Act, the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Act, "food safety and agricultural health and safety laws, including rules on food safety inspections, zero pesticide residue standards, and rules on inspection for Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy," the Magnuson Act, the Pelly Amendment, and the High Seas Driftnet Fisheries Enforcement Act of 1992.

One month after the publication

of the EU report came another ominous event. In May, for the second time, a GATT dispute resolution panel ruled against the Marine Mammal Protection Act (MMPA). Specifically, the panel declared as GATT-illegal the MMPA-required boycott of tuna captured in dolphin-killing "purse seine" nets. Why? Because the boycott dealt with production and process methods and GATT doesn't allow trade bans based on production and process methods. At the moment, the

ernments will bother to consult the local community again.

The new GATT may bring significant economic benefits. But it also means loss. Loss of hard-won laws. Loss of jobs in certain sectors. Loss of controls and protections of all sorts. Loss ranging from raw log bans to Section 22 of the U.S. Farm Bill and the Meat Import Act, which "in the past have protected family farmers from heavily subsidized, low priced imports".¹¹



ruling may mean little because under the current GATT, the rules we use now, the U.S. can block the final adoption of a GATT panel decision. However, under the new GATT/WTO, such a panel ruling could take effect automatically.

Got the GATT?

The new GATT text seems to be a real step backwards from even NAFTA in its non-recognition of environmental and labor issues. It does not even have the fig leaf of a side agreement to hide the problems. It permits the secret, faraway dispute resolution panels that omit environmental and other citizen voices from GATT discussions. And it makes you wonder whether hard-pressed local and state gov-

The potential of this latest free trade agreement is great. The full text and annexes and reservations and accompanying documents are said to run twenty-two thousand pages. Is it really too much to ask that Congress consider all the costs?

As I write this, the agreement has not yet come before Congress for a vote. As you read this, if it has still not been voted on, take the time to share your GATT reactions with the senators and representatives. If they have already voted, take your GATT concerns to the voting booth this Fall.

Afternotes

1. Since GATT began in 1948, the

countries that participate in it have met eight times in negotiation meetings called "rounds". The Uruguay Round was the latest such meeting. 2. For an explanation of "fast track", see "FreeTrade vs. Democracy" in the Fall 1993 issue of BQ.

3. Many of the GATT protests related to perceptions of what the new GATT meant for agriculture. See, for example, "Ethics and Other Irrational Considerations" in the Spring 1994 issue of BQ.

4. The hydrant action occurred Wednesday evening, May 18, 1994. A group calling itself Mothers Against Deranged (Trade) Deals claimed credit in a subsequent press release.

5. As indicated by Harvey Bale, International Vice President of the Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association, in a May 23, 1994 speech given to a New York conference on "International intellectual Property Protection and Exploitation", sponsored by the American Conference Institute.

6. See Ritchie, Mark and Karen Lehman, "Sustainable Agriculture", *GATT Facts*, available from the Institute for Agriculture and Trade Policy, 1313 5th St. SE, Suite 303. Minneapolis, MN 55414.

7. Copies of the GATT excerpts and more information are available from Lori Wallach, Public Citizen, 215 Pennsylvania Ave. SE, Washington, DC 20003.

8. The Bork quote comes from Jack Anderson and Michael Binstein's column, "Bork to the Rescue", *Washington Post*, June 5, 1994.

9. Quoted in Boatman, Glen, "Unions Fight GATT Attack on Clean Air", *Labor Notes*, June, 1994, 5.

10. Sierra Club press release, "European Union Targets California Environmental Laws Under GATT/World Trade Organization", May 27, 1994.

11. Ritchie and Lehman, *op. cit.*

Beth Burrows is President of the Washington Biotechnology Action Council and a frequent contributor to BQ. ✓\$

THE SELECTIVE DENIAL OF RIGHTS

Court Ruling Threatens Activism!

Background on the RICO Ruling,
US Supreme Court
January 21, 1994

by Carol Crossed

A unanimous Supreme Court, January 21, 1994, held in *National Organization of Women (NOW) vs. Schiedler*, that the sanctions of the Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations Act (RICO) can be applied against anti-abortion protesters.

NOW is alleging that pro-life demonstrators had violated federal and state law in their attempts to close down the clinics by committing acts of interstate extortion by using 'force, violence or fear' to induce abortion clinics to give up their right to operate. The defendants argued that RICO should not apply to an essentially political struggle, but should be limited to crimes with a 'racketeer' or profit generating motive. The court held, however that there is no RICO requirement of economic motive.

Civil Disobedience Position

The RICO ruling represents a serious failure of the Court to appreciate the positive role that illegal, but essentially peaceful, protest has played in American History. Social and political protest of all major movements has never been limited to legal forms. In the mid 20's labor unions occupied factories and women's rights advocates chained themselves to the fences of the White House. Massive sit-ins encouraged

the resolution of such volatile issues as civil rights, the Vietnam War and nuclear power. These illegal protests served to channel alienated communities away from violence.

Routinely, civil disobedients are charged with simple trespass, spend a few days or weeks in jail and then are released. But now, under the

resistance and civil disobedience.

It is an inescapable fact that activists today engage in acts of civil disobedience remarkably similar to some of the acts of pro-life protesters which NOW would like to transform into federal felonies. As the opening line of a pro-choice article in *In These Times* queried about abor-

Sit-ins are not, and should not be, protected under first amendment rights. But this extreme ruling potentially can destroy what has traditionally been the underpinning of social and political change in the United States: non-violent active resistance and civil disobedience.

RICO ruling, if pro-life demonstrators twice push their way into a clinic's waiting room, occupy it, and refuse to move, they may be jailed for up to 20 years and subject to treble damages.

Sit-ins are not, and should not be, protected under first amendment rights. But this extreme ruling potentially can destroy what has traditionally been the underpinning of social and political change in the United States: non-violent active

tion 'rescues', "What are they doing using our tactics?" Environmentalists chain themselves to trees; plowshares activists damage warheads; and animal rights activists sit in at stockyard feed lots.

A current Bill (HR 1815) called 'Hunter Harassment' is under consideration which would not only criminalize actions against hunters—assaults, seizing guns, blocking

(See RICO on page 27)

A Sub-Zero Blast Against Conscientious Protest

On January 24th, the United States Supreme Court ruled in *National Organization of Women v. Joseph M. Scheidler* (No. 92-780), that the Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations Act (RICO) can be applied to activities of various antiabortion groups even though no financial gain is involved. This decision constitutes a draconian measure for strangling social and political dissent.

An amicus brief filed by animal rights activists, homeless advocates and environmentalists, warned that an overbroad interpretation of RICO would surely precipitate an unwarranted interference in political and social advocacy, interference never intended by Congress when it enacted RICO.

We, the undersigned are organizations and individuals who advocate political change through lawful means. We also believe that social dissent - including non-violent civil disobedience - has always played a crucial role in shaping our society. The Court's new interpretation of RICO may replace appropriate sanctions for civil disobedience with severe penalties originally designed to punish truly dangerous criminal activity.

Prosecutors and civil plaintiffs opposed to social change, or to a particular social conviction, now possess an ominous weapon for silencing unpopular causes - many of which we endorse. We have no doubt they will use this weapon.

The value of radical protest is easier to recognize when the protestor's position is more broadly received and incorporated into law. The classic example is slavery. Abolitionists were radical in their time and accused of being unaccommodating. But this view overlooked the rigid mindset of slaveholders who would brook no compromise on the matter of slavery as an inalienable property right.

Today's interpretation of RICO could have served as a deterrent to crush the abolitionists efforts to end slavery. Moreover, the courageous actions of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., and others engaged in the modern civil rights movement, might well have fallen under the present interpretation of RICO.

Contrary to assertions made by NOW's Legal Defense Fund, the impact of expanding RICO will not be limited to violent activity. It can and will be applied to a broad spectrum of non-violent civil disobedience. The application of federal racketeering laws against protestors is a frightful assault against First Amendment guarantees of free speech.

Partial list of endorsers. AFFILIATIONS ARE FOR IDENTIFICATION ONLY.

Rev. Bernice A. King, Daughter of Martin Luther King, Jr.
Ramsey Clark, Former U.S. Attorney General
Martin Sheen, Actor
Mike Affleck, Ph.D., Founder, Nevada Desert Experience
Erwin Knoll, Editor, *The Progressive*
Gail Grenier Sweet, Director, HOPE Network, Inc.
Paul Magno, Peter Maurin Institute
Rachel Cann, Director, Brookline Women's Shelter, Boston
Catherine Meeks, Ph.D., African-American Studies, Mercer
Bob & Janet Aldridge, Authors, *Children and Non-Violence*
Richard McSorley, Dir., Center For Peace Studies, Georgetown
R. & B. Broussard, Founders, Human Relations Council, LA
G. Robert Blakey, original drafter of RICO, Notre Dame
Antonio Ramirez, Labor Editor
Bonnie Urfer, NukeWatch
Bruce Ledewitz, Professor of Law, Duquesne University
Dr. Maureen Jones-Ryan, Executive Director
 Sexual Assault and Recovery Institute
Ellen Flanders, Clerk, Latin American Concerns, Society of Friends
Amy Schubitz, Director,
 Ecumenical Council Task Force for Central America, Tucson, AZ
Henri Nouwen, L'Arche Community
Mary Hutchison, NW Indiana Peacemaker Award
Joseph Nangle, Cry for Justice, Haitian Solidarity Movement
Liz McAlister, Phillip Berrigan, John Dear, Sam Day,
Daniel Berrigan, Art Laffin, Anne Montgomery,
Shelly Douglass, Marcia Timmel - Plowshares Activists
Lawrence Martin Jenco, SM, Former Iranian Hostage

Leonard Peltier, American Indian Movement
Joseph E. Lowery, President,
 Southern Christian Leadership Conference (S.C.L.C.)
Roy Bourgeois, MM, School of the America's Watch
Marietta Jaeger & William Pelke
 Murder Victims Families For Reconciliation
Elena Mueller-Garcia, columnist, *La Voz*, Miami
John Fife, 1993 Moderator, General Assembly,
 Presbyterian Church USA
Consuelo Beck-Sague, National Health Care Professional
Will D. Campbell, Civil Rights Leader
Lilibeth Navarro, CA Association of Persons With Handicaps
Scott Schaeffer-Duffy, International Coordinator SJEME
Anita McGlynn, Arts Director, NYC
Molly Rush, The Thomas Merton Center
Ernest G. Hernandez, IN Advisor, Civil Rights Commission
Jean Blackwood, Poet
Lois Yake-Kenagy, PPC Peace & Justice Mennonite Church
Lana Jacobs, Companions of Shalom; Martin Luther King Award
Don Bauer, NYS Labor and Religion Council
Suzanne Schnittman, Ph.D., Women's Studies Professor
Sandra Schnieders, I.H.M., Feminist and Theologian
A. J. McKnight, Dir. Southern Cooperative Development Fund
Bob Gross, Coordinator, Journey of Hope
Mark Brown, MD, Medical Director
 Martin Luther King Center, Rochester, NY
Marie Dennis, Maryknoll Justice and Peace
Wendell Berry, Author, Environmentalist

• International Black Women's Network • Professional Women's Network • Fund For Animals, Inc. • Casa Juan Diego •
 • Women For Women • Center on Law & Community • New Hope House • Open Door Community • Koinene Partners •
 • People For The Ethical Treatment of Animals (PETA) • Common Ground of Upstate New York, Inc. •
 • ProLife Alliance of Gays and Lesbians (PLAGL), Wash., DC • The Catholic Peace Fellowship • The Seneca Campaign •
 • Fossil Fuels Policy Action Institute • Northcoast Earth First • People For Urban Justice (Atlanta) • Anti-Facist Network •
 • The Committee: Witnesses For Reconciliation (formerly The Committee of Southern Churchmen) • Jubilee Partners •
 • Georgia Death Penalty Abolitionists • Center on Action and Contemplation • The Peace Community of Chicago •
 • Dorothy Day House • Faith and Resistance Community (Rochester) • JustLife Minnesota • Martha's Pax Christi House •
 • Hiroshima/Nagasaki Committee, Washington, DC • Feminist for Life of America • Sojourners, Washington, DC •

This ad was coordinated by the Seamless Garment Network, Inc., which promotes a consistent life ethic. Not all the endorsers listed above are members of the Seamless Garment Network, Inc., however all support the views affirmed in this advertisement.

The Seamless Garment Network, Inc. 109 Pickwick Dr. Rochester, NY 14618 716 - 442 - 8497

THE SELECTIVE DENIAL OF RIGHTS

NOW: Abortion Foes Commit Racketeering

What follows is a reprint of a position paper from the National Organization of Women (NOW) on their use of RICO laws in the case of NOW v. Scheidler. This piece was written prior to the January 1994 U.S. Supreme Court decision issued in favor of NOW.

**NOW V. SCHEIDLER BACKGROUND INFORMATION:
SUIT SEEKS TO STOP VIOLENCE,
NOT PEACEFUL PROTESTS**

The goal of NOW's litigation strategy (part of its broader Project Stand Up For Women NOW, which includes direct clinic defense and legislative goals) is to stop the violence and force of anti-abortion terrorists who operate nationwide. Their criminal acts include murder, arson, bombings, invasions, stalking school children, chaining locks to clinic doors, stealing from pathology labs, telephone harassment and other offenses. Though the named defendants themselves may not have personally committed all of these crimes, they are the organizers behind them. As NOW's attorney, Fay Clayton of Chicago puts it, "The defendants in this case don't always dirty their hands by pulling the trigger or lighting the match."

NOW is known for marches, demonstrations and non-violent "zap" (or quick response) actions that show the importance of using peaceful protests and even acts of non-violent civil disobedience to bring about social change. It has never been NOW's goal to abridge First Amendment rights by stopping peaceful protest — which, despite the best intentions of organizers and activists, may occasionally

get out of hand. NOW is not objecting to non-violent civil disobedience, but rather to the non-civil, violent disobedience of radical anti-abortion activists.

The NOW v. Scheidler suit originated with a clinic invasion in Pensacola, Florida, in 1986 at a clinic where the late Dr. David Gunn worked. A NOW chapter president

PLAN leaders and supporters have held strategy and training sessions all across the country — in cities such as Ft. Lauderdale, Florida, Kansas City, Missouri, Appleton, Wisconsin, and St. Louis, Missouri. At the Wisconsin meeting, participants were greeted by a marquee that read "Have A Blast," and wore firecrackers as lapel pins, to sym-

The Pensacola clinic that was invaded in 1986 withdrew as a party to NOW v. Scheidler a few years later out of fear that the legal discovery process would subject its landlords and vendors to the violence and threats by anti-abortion extremists that have occurred in other cities.

was injured in the attack organized by Joe Scheidler and carried out by John Burt, who has admitted he is a former Ku Klux Klan member. Burt was also present again in 1993 when Dr. Gunn was murdered at another clinic in Pensacola. If federal and local law enforcement officials had been more vigorous in stopping clinic violence, Dr. Gunn would probably still be alive today. The Pensacola clinic that was invaded in 1986 withdrew as a party to NOW v. Scheidler a few years later out of fear that the legal discovery process would subject its landlords and vendors to the violence and threats by anti-abortion extremists that have occurred in other cities.

bolize dynamite. They designated 1985 as the "Year of Pain and Fear" for those seeking to obtain or provide abortion services.

COURT AGREES THAT A STRONG REMEDY FITS THESE CRIMES

The U.S. Supreme Court let stand the Third Circuit's 1989 ruling that upheld the use of the Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations Act (RICO) against anti-abortion organizers. The ruling came in the Pennsylvania case, Northeast Women's Center v. McMonagle.

Under RICO, NOW must prove that anti-abortion organizers formed

an illegal "enterprise" that engaged in a "pattern of racketeering" — defined as two or more incidents of murder, kidnapping, arson, extortion or other specified criminal activity.

In *NOW v. Scheidler*, NOW alleges that the defendants operate an anti-abortion coalition named Pro-Life Action Network (PLAN) that engages in a nationwide pattern of forcible, violent acts aimed at shutting down abortion clinics — including attacking patients and personnel, committing arson and bombings, invading clinics and damaging equipment, and vandalizing and blocking entrances.

The trial judge for *NOW v. Scheidler* ruled that NOW had established evidence of Scheidler's links to arson. NOW leaders have also successfully defended themselves against a defamation lawsuit he brought against them.

of another part of the Klan act against anti-abortion violence. And Congress is on its way to passing a clinic access bill, in part, as a response to the high court's *Bray* ruling.

If NOW succeeds in overturning the circuit court decision in *NOW v. Scheidler*, it will still have to go back to trial in the lower court to prove the facts of the case. Prior to *Bray*, NOW had won lawsuits against anti-abortion leaders in other federal courts. NOW's previous litigation strategy was so successful that Operation Rescue boss Randall Terry said it drove the organization to the brink of bankruptcy.

NO LEGAL BASIS FOR SUPREME COURT TO LIMIT RICO

At the U.S. Supreme Court level, the focus is on one legal issue: Does the court interpret RICO to have an unwritten requirement limiting its

1.) RICO'S LANGUAGE. The court has historically held that the plain, straightforward language of a law's text itself should be the primary guide to its interpretation. RICO does not make any mention of economic motive.

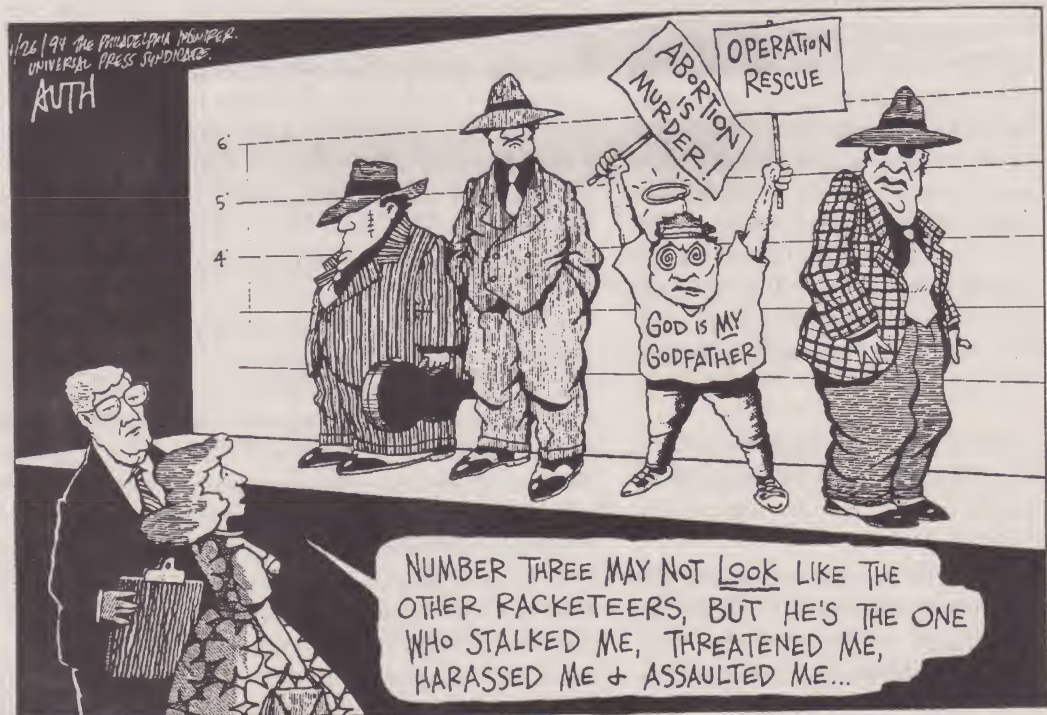
2.) RICO'S LEGISLATIVE HISTORY. If you do look at the legislative history of RICO, it shows Congress specifically refused to pass an amendment requiring economic motive. Although a former congressional aid who crafted the first draft of this legislation, G. Robert Blakey, will be arguing a 1992 RICO case (*Holmes v. SIPC*). NOW's view is that he may claim to have written the law, but he certainly didn't enact it. Furthermore, Blakey — now a Notre Dame University law professor — has always stressed that when Congress wanted to impose a limitation on RICO, it knew how to put limiting words in the statute.

AN ADVERSE RULING IS LIKELY TO SPARK FURTHER VIOLENCE

NOW is concerned that an adverse ruling by the U.S. Supreme Court will give a green light to escalated violence in the same way that the adverse ruling in NOW's other Supreme Court case (*Bray v. Alexandria*) in January preceded the murder and attempted murders of doctors and increased incidents of arson and other violence in 1993. In NOW's *Bray* case, the Supreme Court ruled that anti-abortion violence was not a violation of women's civil rights under Section 1985(3), known as the Ku Klux Klan Act. Since then, courts in California have upheld NOW's use

application to cases where either the enterprise or the racketeering activity has an overriding economic motive? NOW's position is that RICO's language, legislative history and application argue against limiting it by requiring an economic motive.

3.) RICO'S APPLICATION. Congress could have limited RICO to organized criminal activities of the mob only, but its primary concern was the effect of crime on the nation's economy. RICO has been used in cases against everyone from commodities traders to gang members,



from skinheads to Croatia liberation terrorists. And federal courts have already ruled that political or social organizations cannot escape legal liability for their criminal acts by hiding behind the First Amendment.

NOW CAN PROVE "ECONOMIC MOTIVE" IF IT HAS TO

NOW's briefs before the Supreme Court argue that — though it should not be necessary to prove an economic motive — if the court deems that is required, NOW can prove one existed. The defendants benefit enormously from their illegal activity. Randall Terry was a low-paid, used-car salesman before becoming the head of Operation Rescue, where he received close to \$1 million in a single year. Joseph Scheidler pays himself handsomely, has a company car and has his wife on the payroll, too. Their organizations have been so successful in fundraising and so concerned about the impact of litigation upon their finances that the NOW suit alleges they have begun to try to hide money by having donors send it secretly to supporters who cooperate with them. Other defendants operate anti-abortion counseling services, often designed to appear as though they are abortion clinics, and homes for pregnant women.

JUSTICE DEPARTMENT, STATE A.G.'S, AMA AND OTHERS SUPPORT NOW

The Clinton administration will be arguing on behalf of NOW and the clinics. Assistant Solicitor General Miguel Estrada, of the U.S. Justice Department, will take 10 of NOW's allotted 30 minutes of argument. The government's concern is that a narrow reading of RICO will limit its ability to prosecute criminals who conspire with a primary motive that is ideological, rather than economic, but with serious human and economic results — such as the terrorists who bombed the

World Trade Center.

The Justice Department is one of 40 groups that have filed briefs with the Supreme Court in support of NOW and the clinics — including the attorneys general in seven states, the American Medical Association, The American Association of Obstetricians and Gynecologists, Planned Parenthood and the New York-based NOW Legal Defense and Education Fund. The American Civil Liberties Union has filed a brief in support of neither party; despite the ACLU's intense and long-standing opposition to RICO, NOW's attorney finds the arguments in the ACLU's amicus brief so sympathetic that she cites them frequently in NOW's reply brief.

CLINIC ACCESS BILL COMPLEMENTS USE OF "RICO"

The Freedom of Access to Clinic Entrances Act (FACE) — which has passed both houses of Congress and is in its final stages before becoming a new law — complements use of the RICO law. RICO allows for both a broader and narrower litigation strategy than FACE does. RICO is broader than FACE because it makes it easier for victims of anti-abortion terrorism to go after people who are behind the scenes, not just those directly involved in criminal activity. It is like going after an Escobar rather than just a street-corner drug dealer. RICO is narrower than FACE because it does not allow plaintiffs to go after people who are not part of a criminal enterprise. That means RICO precludes prosecution of protesters, even those who may take part in an illegal act, who are not involved in an organization like PLAN. FACE has not been enacted yet and may be challenged in court.

One of the advantages of using the RICO law is that it provides "treble" — that is, triple — recompense for the damages plaintiffs can prove they sustained. This is appropriate because criminals often get away with at least some of their very serious crimes; treble damages

are needed to provide the proper deterrence.

BACKGROUND ON THE MAJOR PLAYERS AND VIOLENCE STATISTICS

NOW's leaders and supporters have been involved with this litigation for years. NOW president Patricia Ireland was a private attorney in Miami who served as counsel for Florida NOW in 1986, when anti-abortion extremists injured the Pensacola chapter's president and destroyed equipment in the clinic invasion — organized by Joseph Scheidler — that started this lawsuit. Ireland and NOW Executive Vice President Kim Gandy once served as lead counsel on the case. NOW's attorney on the case, Fay Clayton, is a partner in the Chicago law firm Robinson, Curley and Clayton and is a long-term NOW member. Susan Hill is president of the National Women's Health Organization, which manages 10 women's health care facilities nationwide, including the two that are plaintiffs in this suit — the Delaware Women's Health Organization of Wilmington, and the Summit Women's Health Organization of Milwaukee.

Approximately three of every four abortions in this country are performed at clinics like the ones involved in this suit. The cost of an abortion at such a clinic is two to five times less than one performed at a hospital. Anti-abortion violence has made abortion less available and more expensive. According to National Abortion Federation figures for 1984-93, abortion providers reported approximately 600 incidents of murder, death threats, kidnapping, arson, bombings, invasions, assault, burglary and attempts at these offenses; ten clinics alone reported \$3.6 million in damages. ✓/\$

(RICO, from page 22)

entrances to hunting grounds, etc.—but speech directed at hunters as well.

A *Washington Post* editorial entitled 'Shouting and Shooting' (12/3/93) says, "The point of picketing, protests, demonstrations and boycotts is to make people who are targets so uncomfortable that they will change their policies or behavior. So it is with the opponents of hunting, as it has been with civil rights, labor unions and abortion

rights and see no reason why the law should ever be violated.

But these views are short-sighted. RICO was never needed to combat truly violent protest. Murder, assault and arson already carry severe state and federal penalties. RICO lawsuits should not be aimed at illegal but essentially peaceful protest. **

Acts of violence are easily defined, but the line between violence and non-violence or 'fear', the term used in the ruling, is not always

suit harassment can cause groups of citizens to go bankrupt just defending their rights to free speech. This in effect terminates their speaking out freely, even if the Court rules they have the right to it.

** These points were stated in an ad, (New York Times, 3/27/94) which opposed the RICO decision. It was endorsed by over 50 political and social leaders including Former Attorney General Ramsey Clark, Joseph Lowry of The Southern Christian Leadership Conference, and the Rev. Bernice King, daughter of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.

Sources:

Bruce Ledewitz, Professor of Law, Duquesne University, Pittsburg;

Amicus Brief of People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals, Los Angeles Earth First, and 9 other environmental groups in support of the Pro-life Protesters;

Carol Crossed is the Executive Director of The Seamless Garment Network, Inc., a group of 139 organizations that support the consistent life ethic and oppose the violence of abortion, capital punishment, war, poverty, euthanasia and racism. They span the Left-Right spectrum and include Sojourners, The Committee: Witnesses For Reconciliation (formerly the Committee of Southern Churchmen), Pax Christi USA, and Feminists For Life of America. ✓\$



protesters."

Even if it were true that pro-life protesters employ tactics unique to them when they violate the law, the danger of applying RICO is that there is no principled basis for limiting its application to other groups engaged in social dissent without constitutionally discriminating on the basis of the viewpoint of the protesters' message.

No doubt there are many who applaud the court's decision in *NOW vs. Schiedler*. Some do so because they support abortion rights and consider anti-abortion protesters to be terrorists. Some do so because they support property

easily drawn. The characterization of an act as violent or non-violent depends sometimes on the collective consciousness of whose violence is being recalled, and from what perspective the acts are viewed.

For example, Bill Connors undoubtedly thought he was preserving the peace against lawless agitators in Birmingham, but most of us saw the violence in the bared teeth of his dogs. The point is that Congress did not intend to draw such lines or to stifle any type of social dissent when it enacted RICO.

Pro-abortion rights groups contend that the court will decide these fine distinctions. Meanwhile, law-

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See Page 59

THE SELECTIVE DENIAL OF RIGHTS

Historical Overview of The Farm Labor Struggle

by Baldemar Velasquez

"Farmworkers must seek bargaining rights through their own resources, with all the turmoil and disruption that is supposed to be a thing of the past," George Meany commented in a 1967 report of the national advisory committee on farm labor. This report spoke perhaps to those who, because of the effectiveness; of the first great boycott of California grapes, lamented the fact that agricultural workers were excluded from the National Labor Relations Acts (NLRA) of the 1930s. After all, the NLRA prohibits secondary boycotts which would have removed the farmworkers' most effective weapon to this present day.

Waves of organizational activity have proceeded today's organizing efforts: The Wobbly Wheatland Riot in 1915, and the Cannery and Agricultural Workers Industrial Union that appeared in the 1930s in the midst of an explosion of strikes involving more than 50,000 workers in the western states. Based in Stockton, California, the Federal Agricultural Laborers Association, which was mostly Filipino, was chartered by the AFL in 1940 and enjoyed early victories, written contracts, and engaged in what is known today as community organizing among its members. Many of these efforts, however, could not withstand the pressure of the steady flow

of cheap labor.

In the deep south, the Southern Tenants Farmers Union was known mainly for its work among tenant farmers, share-croppers and cotton workers. It was part of the United Cannery, Agricultural, Packing and Allied Workers of America chartered by the CIO in 1937. Its successor was the National Farm Labor Union (NFLU), which received the



first national charter from the AFL to organize farmworkers and which organized nearly 30 locals from California to Puerto Rico. The history of the NFLU has been eloquently chronicled by Ernesto Galarza, including the famous Di Giorgio strike of 1947. One of the participants in this effort was a young Cesar Chavez. The NFLU eventually merged with the Amalgamated

Meat Cutters and Butcher Workers of North America, AFL-CIO.

All of these efforts received various degrees of public support. The Southern Tenants Farmers Union even got Eleanor Roosevelt to advocate for them. None, however, provided a consistent vehicle for action that allowed supporters participation in economic pressure of the employer until the National Farm Workers Association launched the first grape boycott in the 1960s. From the unknown housewives to the princes of Camelot, Americans by the thousands boycotted grapes and helped the NFWA win its first stunning victories,

The emergence of the Farm Labor Organizing Committee in Ohio in the late 1960s was a most unlikely place for a farm workers union to be formed. Other efforts in southern Ohio in the 1940s among onion workers, and in Wisconsin among pickle workers in the mid-1960s had after all failed to survive difficulties caused by the temporariness of the work force. Unlike the west and south where harvest jobs can last up to 8 or 9 months of the year, the labor intensive jobs in the Mid-

west last just 6 to 7 weeks. The creation of a union given such short seasons, in addition to the typical union building problems and hostile environment, makes the difficulties daunting and formidable.

The Midwest's labor intensive pickling cucumber crop offered another incredible obstacle to union organizers. This was the archaic system of sharecropping which

made the farmworkers "independent contractors" and not employees of anyone.

Independent contractors have no basic employee rights to unemployment compensation or worker's compensation, and are taxed 15 1/2% of their meager wages for Social Security. The agricultural industry was left without the restraints of the Fair Labor Standards Act; and there was no one to ensure enforcement in any meaningful way for what little legislation existed to protect farmworkers. The players in Ohio and Michigan are some of the world's largest food processors: Campbell Soup Company; Vlasic Foods; Heinz USA; Dean Foods and its subsidiaries, Cates Pickles, Aunt Jane's and Green Bay Foods. The companies' growers number about 110 independent family farmers who grow cucumbers for pickling under an exclusive growing contract that in effect sells the crop before it is even planted. It is on these farms that over 5,000 migrant farmworkers come to work. They live in private labor camps, some of which rival concentration camps, at the total mercy of growers and labor contractors. It was not unusual for workers to earn 2.00 to 3.00 per hour on their piece rate earnings.

It was to these circumstances that FLOC responded: first with a call to organize the sharecroppers and achieve union recognition; second to demand that they be recognized as employees, and that sharecropping be dismantled. The union's allies among Legal Services had been unable to successfully challenge this system with 16 years of litigation sporadically attacking individual farms. Thus FLOC needed to challenge the entire industry.

The Southern Tenants Farmers Union had not been able to achieve widespread union recognition of the sharecroppers of the 1940s let alone to demand structural change of the agricultural industry. The organizing campaign was as furious as the debate, as not only more than 2400 workers walked out on strike in 1978

initially on tomato farms, but Campbell Soup, and their pickle subsidiary Vlasic, countered with a legitimate argument — that they should not be held responsible for their contracted suppliers' workers. FLOC countered with the first demand for a multiparty collective bargaining agreement involving the food processor, the growers and the workers. Eventually FLOC also demanded the recognition of a special commission to oversee representation and collective bargaining rights. The forum for this debate was the national boycott of Campbell Soup

Vlasic Foods were forced to organize an association of their growers to accommodate this demand.

In 1986, Campbell Soup and Vlasic signed the first tripartite collective bargaining agreement in labor history. The employee transition, and the elimination of sharecropping, was concluded in 1993 in the entire Midwest region, and included all four major food processors and all 110 family farm operations. The union recognition of over 5000 workers was also achieved.

A key and seemingly miraculous feat was that this transition was

The emergence of the Farm Labor Organizing Committee in Ohio in the late 1960s was a most unlikely place for a farm workers union to be formed.

products, initiated in January, 1979, which lasted until February, 1986.

During this period, support for small family farmers was high, and many people danced around the fact that these farmers actually exploited the farmworkers who work on their farms. In fact, it was the profits from labor-intensive crops, such as cucumbers and tomatoes, that offset the low and marginal returns from corn, wheat and soybeans, thereby providing a key asset in saving the family farm.

What FLOC did, however, was to bring the food processors to the negotiating table, negotiate a master agreement that applied to their contracted farms, and insist that they bring their growers to the negotiating table and sign one agreement as a third party in a collective manner. Campbell Soup Company and

achieved simultaneously with 4 separate corporations supplied by the many fiercely independent small farmers. The economic advances are significant. The former \$2.00 plus an hour wages have been brought under the federal employee minimum wage standard. The workers save another 7 1/2% of their wages on social Security that the employer must pay, plus the summer weeks can be counted to achieve qualification of the minimum required weeks for unemployment. Coverage of workers compensation and the full payment for jobs that were not paid for Under the sharecropping system were also achieved. These jobs include blocking, hoeing, and vine-training the pickle crop. All this was attained without

(see FLOC on back cover)

BOYCOTT REPORTS

No US Tobacco Sour Grapes Farm Workers Take On Winery

Farm workers in the vineyards of the largest winery in the state of Washington, Chateau Ste Michelle (CSM), want a union, but CSM, and parent company UST, will not allow the workers to hold union elections, arguing that farm workers are not guaranteed the right to organize in Washington. The vineyard workers have therefore called for a boycott of all UST wines until the company grants the workers a fair union election.

According to Chateau Ste Michelle (CSM) spokesperson Mark Jennings, "The United Farm Workers of Washington State (UFWWS) has called for a boycott of Chateau Ste. Michelle because farm workers do not have the right to collective bargaining in Washington state."

"This statement is misleading," charges Sheila Payne of the Olympia Farm Worker Justice Committee. "UFWWS called for a boycott of CSM wines because CSM refuses to recognize the rights of CSM vineyard workers to hold a fair and open union election - not because of Washington labor law. It is not surprising that Mr. Jennings repeatedly attempts to shift the focus of attention away from the actions of Chateau Ste Michelle to the state of labor law in Washington state."

"Furthermore, no law in this state prohibits farm workers from engaging in collective bargaining with their employers. In fact, farm workers in this state have engaged in

collective bargaining before. Unfortunately, agribusiness firms, such as Chateau Ste Michelle, refuse to cede the absolute power they now exercise over farm workers."

Nevertheless, CSM's Jennings points out, "The union has also asked consumers to boycott all Stimson Lane wineries, including California's Conn Creek and Villa Mt. Eden. Ironically, the Washing-

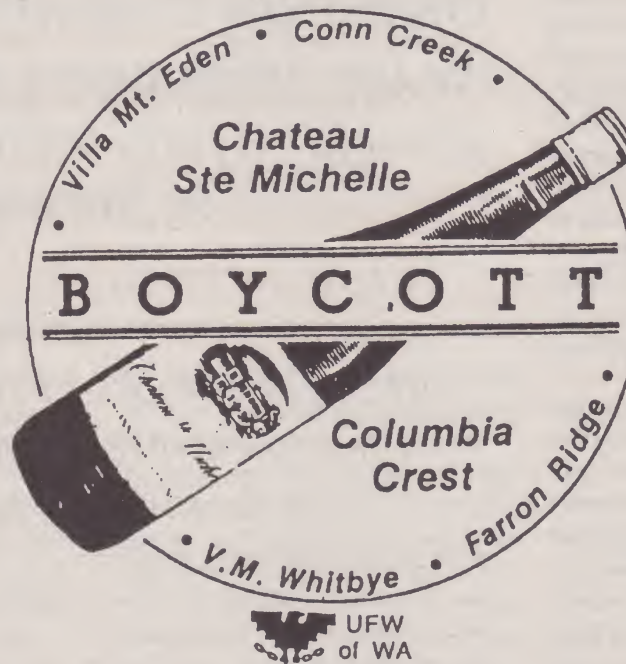
boycott that convinced the state it could no longer exclude farm workers from labor law."

"Chateau Ste Michelle supports free and fair union elections," CSM's Jennings reiterates. "As evidence, our cellar workers have been represented by a union contract since 1941 and by the Teamsters since 1954."

"We want to guarantee our farm workers the same protections and freedoms that are guaranteed to our cellar workers," says Jennings. "In 1935, the National Labor Relations Act (NLRA) guaranteed the right of collective bargaining for all workers, except farm workers. Regrettably, the right of Washington state farm workers to collective bargaining is not recognized by our state or federal government. We believe it's time to include farm labor in a NLRA-styled act."

"The fact that CSM's cellar workers are unionized only makes CSM's disregard for the vineyard worker's pleas for a union election more pernicious. Why don't the

Chicano vineyard workers at Chateau Ste Michelle enjoy the same rights as other CSM workers? Why does CSM refuse to pay overtime wages to vineyard workers, who toil in excess of 90 hours a week during peak seasons?" the Farm Worker Justice Committee's Sheila Payne queries. "Does CSM honestly expect people to believe that they lack the legal fire power to deal



ton farm workers union is asking consumers to boycott wines produced by California farm workers who have the right to collective bargaining. That right was guaranteed by the California Agricultural Labor Relations Act in 1976."

"Jennings fails to note however," Payne rebuts, "that [the] California legislation came about as a result of ...the United Farm Workers grape

with a small farm workers union, when... they already deal with the gigantic Teamsters Union?"

"For several years, we have lobbied Washington state legislators to include farm workers under the NLRA and adopt that as state law," CSM's Jennings states. "Once such legislation is passed, our workers will have the right to choose *whether or not* a union represents them. They will also have the right to choose *which* union represents them. And they will have the right to do this *without* harassment from union organizers, fellow workers, or their employer.

"Without the guarantees of a law fashioned after the NLRA, our vineyard workers and all other farm workers in Washington state do not have these freedoms."

But the boycott's Sheila Payne maintains, "Workers don't need to be affiliated with a union to strike. In the past several years in Washington, for instance, farm workers have waged hundreds of strikes without union representation. Squalid labor conditions, exposure to pesticides, low pay, etc. — not union representation — caused these strikes."

Still, CSM's Jennings says the company has "additional concerns which must be addressed by legislation. First of all, the UFWWS argues that growers should not be able to hire replacement workers if a strike occurs during harvest. If farmers are unable to harvest their crop, then they have lost their source of income for the year (and perhaps even the farm) and so have their workers. Everybody loses."

"This reasonable sounding argument does not square with reality in Washington state," contends Payne, "where farmers, with the support of various growers associations, have often plowed over their crops rather than negotiate with farm worker organizing committees."

Payne offers three channels through which he, and other boycott supporters, believe both workers' and the company's concerns

might be addressed.

"The Olympia Boycott Committee endorses the Washington Association of Churches plan to end the dispute: the formation of an independent commission patterned after the Dunlop Commission, which brought to a successful ending a similar labor dispute between the Farm Worker's Organizing Committee and Campbell Soup in the state of Ohio," Payne explains. "Another alternative proposed by the UFWWS is to utilize the Washington State Public Employees Commission 'which has the authority to supervise [union] elections and establish labor relations in the public sector...'"

"The third alternative is one that the UFWWS and other farm workers have worked on through the legislature: state legislation that

employees Commission do not address the issue of union choice," surmises Chateau Ste Michelle's Mark Jennings. "Without legislation, other unions are uninterested in representing workers. These forums do not adequately address unique circumstances of agriculture.

"Unfortunately, it seems that the [UFWWS] does not support the passage of legislation," alleges Jennings. "The union's education director said on Wednesday, November 11, 1992, 'We believe in boycotts, not legislation.' Legislation guarantees the right to collective bargaining for all farm workers; boycotts do not."

"This [statement] is contradicted by Jennings [in a] later statement about House Bill 1961, that UFWWS representatives and supporters testified on behalf of. Where was CSM during the hearings on HB 1961?"

"This reasonable sounding argument does not square with reality in Washington state," contends Payne, "where farmers, with the support of various growers associations, have often plowed over their crops rather than negotiate with farm worker organizing committees."

would protect both farm workers and employers in the election and bargaining process," Payne continues. "UFWWS representatives and farm workers have spoken at legislative hearings on this bill, but UST, which supposedly endorses such legislation, has been mysteriously absent during the hearings. The legislature, which is sadly dominated by agribusiness, tabled House Bill 1961 during the 1992 session. That is, they refused to let the bill come to the house floor for a vote."

"The Dunlop Commission and the Washington State Public Em-

asks the boycott's Payne.

"I... think that CSM and other agribusiness firms in Washington are... skeptical of the Dunlop Commission because it successfully negotiates and arbitrates union contracts for over 6,000 farm workers in the Ohio and Michigan areas," Payne continues. "The rights that farm workers and their families enjoy as members the Farm Labor Organizing Committee in Ohio must terrify agribusiness firms in Washington state who seek total control

(see CSM on page 5)

BOYCOTT REPORTS

No Peace in This Valley

Farm Workers at Odds With Farms/Canneries

Surrounded by the lush, green fields and the dark, dense orchards of the Willamette River Valley of Northern Oregon on a hot June evening, one cannot avoid being struck by the physical beauty of the countryside. Rolling farms as far as the eye can see. Snow-covered peaks of Pacific volcanos dotting the horizon. But this beauty becomes almost surreal as one begins to delve into the reality of everyday life in this fertile agricultural region.

30 miles south of Portland lies Woodburn, Oregon, a small agricultural city split down the middle by railroad tracks and a farmworkers' union. Woodburn is home to a number of canneries. It is also home to PCUN (Pineros y Campesinos Unidos del Noroeste), a union created to address the concerns of farmworkers and treeplanters. PCUN is embroiled in a battle the likes of which had never before visited the Willamette Valley just a few years ago. PCUN is attempting to organize the farmworkers in the Valley, charging growers with unfair and inhumane labor practices, and targeting the canneries that process the growers' crops with boycotts in order to pressure the growers into change.

PCUN's current boycott targets are Steinfeld's, a family-owned pickling business, and NORPAC Foods, a grower-owned cooperative which markets products under the names FlavRPac and Santiam. The largest grower in the NORPAC cooperative is Kraemer Farms, based just outside of Woodburn. PCUN has chosen to focus its attention on Kraemer because of its size and influence in the region, though PCUN asserts that Kraemer ultimately is an example of an industry-wide

problem, not the sole villain in this dispute.

The complaints of the farmworkers of the Willamette Valley are similar to those of farmworkers in California, Washington, Ohio or North Carolina. Wages are low, working conditions are harsh, living conditions are inhumane, and workers lack benefits and job security.

On June 24, 1992, PCUN submitted to Kraemer Farms' attorney, Douglas Brown, "the workers' five-point plan, seeking: (1) increased wages; (2) establishment of a grievance

PCUN subsequently issued its call for a nationwide boycott of the two companies on September 13, 1992, stating, "Kraemer workers reject the canneries' evasion. Strike leader Timoteo Lopez-Garcia expressed their sentiments..., 'We have returned year after year to Kraemer Farms and worked hard, but we're paid wages which don't support our families and we're fired if we speak up. The boycott is the only way we will win the respect and better working conditions we deserve.'"

"PCUN keeps trying to involve Steinfeld's in its dispute with

The complaints of the farmworkers of the Willamette Valley are similar to those of farmworkers in California, Washington, Ohio or North Carolina. Wages are low, working conditions are harsh, living conditions are inhumane, and workers lack benefits and job security.

ance procedure; (3) firing and discipline only based on just cause; (4) respect for seniority; and (5) creation of a workers' council to help administer company-owned housing." On August 10, 1992, PCUN wrote to Steinfeld's and NORPAC, requesting that they take steps to sever ties with Kraemer Farms if, within thirty days, the Kraemers had failed to negotiate. "NORPAC's attorneys responded with wild and empty threats of a lawsuit," PCUN reports. "Both NORPAC and Steinfeld's disclaimed any responsibility for or influence over labor conditions at Kraemer Farms."

Kraemer Farms," says Steinfeld's formal statement on the boycott, sent to BQ by H. Richard Steinfeld, president of the company. "Now they're trying to get grocers to take our products off the shelf by threatening to picket stores if they don't.

"We ask people to consider Steinfeld's point of view. Steinfeld's Products is a 70 year old family owned business," the Steinfeld's statement continues. "We care about our employees, and we treat them well. we certainly are not anti-union. Our manufacturing employees have been represented by Teamsters Local 305 for more than 30 years.

Kraemer Farms is one of our suppliers, and we know they are good people who comply with all state and federal regulations regarding migrant workers. Oregon State University named them the Family Business of the Year in 1991.

"We've never felt it was appropriate to involve ourselves in third party negotiations of our customers, suppliers or growers, and we still don't."

"NORPAC has no evidence that [PCUN] in fact does have the authority to speak on behalf of Kraemer Farms' employees," stated NORPAC attorney John Zenor. "Under federal and state law there is no legal obligation for Kraemer Farms to accept your organization as the employees' representative."

"We have no information that Kraemer Farms has not acted as a responsible member of the community, and as a law abiding employer with respect to its employees," Zenor continues. "If [PCUN] has such information, [it should] provide it, in detail, and in writing. NORPAC has a legally binding contractual obligation to process Kraemer Farms products. To break that contract without legal justification would be unfair to Kraemer Farms and its employees, and also expose NORPAC to legal liability. We believe [PCUN's] request that NORPAC break off business dealings with Kraemer Farms on threat of a boycott against NORPAC's products constitutes intentional interference with NORPAC business relations."

"Kraemer Farms is an independent employer which retains full and exclusive responsibility for its

own management decision-making, including decisions with respect to its labor relations and communications or other dealings with [PCUN]," says Zenor. "NORPAC has no legal or moral right to interfere with Kraemer Farms' independent business. Also, as a matter of good business practice, NORPAC is unwilling to interfere in the independent business affairs of its suppliers."

"We think it bears mentioning that NORPAC is a grower-owned corporation and that the Kraemers are influential, part-owners," responds Larry Kleinman of PCUN.



The "\$16 per hour" cucumber harvesters on strike in 1991.

"Members of the Kraemer family have served on NORPAC's board of directors. We believe that this fact is significant when considering NORPAC's claims that they just 'do business' with Kraemer Farms..."

"[NORPAC's] message is, in effect, that even if PCUN produces the most compelling evidence, NORPAC cannot and will not do anything. If and when NORPAC indicates to us that they will consider some meaningful action — present or future — we will provide them with documentation."

"In 1991, PCUN staged what it called a 'strike' at Kraemer Farms, consisting of volunteers picketing a

cucumber field for three days," states Kraemer Farms attorney Doug Brown. "Although PCUN claimed to have 'shut down the farm,' out of 120 workers, only 4 or 5 briefly joined the picket line, then returned to work. No workers were fired, despite PCUN's allegations to the contrary. PCUN falsely told these volunteers and the press that workers often did not receive even minimum wage. PCUN then offered to 'settle' the strike by signing a contract for 70 cents per bucket of cucumbers, which works out to about \$5.50 per hour. However, most cucumber pickers were earning \$6.75 to \$10.00

per hour, and some earned over \$16.00 per hour. No worker is ever paid less than minimum wage. PCUN's claim to be acting in the interest of migrant workers was suspect."

"This preposterous statement

appears to be the sole creation of Doug Brown, because even the Kraemers, in their appearance before the EMO committee, continue to make reference to the strike," states PCUN's Kleinman. "The workers, the Kraemers, PCUN staff, supporters and members, and the media were all there on August 10th, 11th and 12th. We all saw practically empty fields where picking would otherwise have been happening. We all saw the cucumbers outgrowing acceptable pickle size. The networks all captured the story on video. The *Salem Statesman Journal* had a reporter and photographer on the scene. To our knowl-

edge, Doug Brown is the only person who actually believes this, though NORPAC's attorney has taken to repeating it frequently as well."

[PCUN shared with BQ extensive video footage of the strike, as well as photographs and newspaper clippings. The strike is even mentioned in a police report about an incident involving a Kraemer



Farms foreman firing a gun into a barrel at the Kraemer labor camp.]

During the week before the strike, Kraemer Farms crews met and resolved to request an increase in the minimum wage for the cucumber harvest from the state-mandated \$4.75 to \$6.50 per hour," Kleinman continues. "Harvesting cucumbers is traditionally paid by 'piece-rate', either by the five-gallon bucket or as a percentage of the growers' revenue from the cannery. The work is very hard and the workers sought to ensure that they would earn at least \$6.50 for each hour worked, whether or not their piece-rate production reached it.

"The workers also favored the more-easily verified 'bucket' system over the Farms' complicated share-cropping formula. These were the workers' demands," says Kleinman. "On the second day of the strike, PCUN Vice President Ramon Ramirez and Kraemer Farms managing partner, Dan Kraemer, reached an agreement of 70¢ per bucket and guarantees of no reprisals against strikers. The workers' committee ratified this agreement,

and Dan Kraemer promised to sign it at 6:00 AM the following morning. Workers entered the fields that morning awaiting his appearance. When he reneged at about 8:00 AM, most workers remained in the fields but refused to work. Finally, Dan offered to raise the revenue percentage from 30% to 40%, which the workers accepted. The strike ended. Though the Kraemers attempted to claim after the fact that there had been no wage increase, news articles quoting the Kraemers on August 11th and 13th corroborate this change.

"The Kraemers have supplied [BQ with] pay statistics for the two weeks from August 19th through September 1, 1991 — after the strike and the pay increase," PCUN's Kleinman notes. "A close analysis of these records — and the Kraemers' claims about them — yield some interesting conclusions. First, the Kraemers' oft repeated boast that workers earned up to \$19.00 per hour wilts when you discover that the \$19.00 occasion was based on 30 minutes work. The records cover some 204 crew days, with seven crew-days reflecting an hourly wage above \$12.00 (only two of these days involve five or more hours of work). However, on 64 crew-days, workers averaged less than the \$6.50 per hour they had demanded, and on 11 crew-days, workers didn't even average the \$4.75 state minimum! The average hourly wage for the entire period comes to \$7.10. Had the workers not won the wage increase on August 12th, they would have averaged only \$5.32 per hour."

"The Kraemer family recognizes that abuses sometimes occur within the farm labor contractors system and decided several years ago to discontinue using labor contractors, despite the risk of having insufficient numbers of workers," explains the Kraemer's attorney Brown. "All workers were put directly on the farm payroll, eliminating the ability

of unscrupulous contractors to unfairly deduct money from worker's paychecks. The experiment resulted in a stable work force with many workers returning year after year. It is interesting that PCUN has targeted the very farm that has taken steps to improve conditions, while ignoring farm labor contractors who victimize workers.

"In fact, PCUN speaks of migrant labor abuses and then mentions the Kraemer's as though they were guilty of those abuses," Brown continues. "PCUN tells of unreasonable charges for living in labor camps, and then mentions Kraemer's in the same breath. The Kraemer's have one labor camp, which is registered and regularly inspected, and which houses 40 single men. For those who wish, three meals per day are available for \$50.00 per week. The Kraemer's receive nothing for the food and do not charge rent for the camp."

"In 1991 and 1992, Kraemer Farms owned and operated nine labor camps, housing approximately 200 workers," charges PCUN's Kleinman. "They presently operate



seven camps. The 'main' camp — the one they acknowledge — is a two-story barracks with wooden bunks, each covered by a piece of rug (no mattresses). Five others are former farmhouses, each managed by a friend or relative of the head supervisor, Juan Diego Sanchez. Ten to 30 workers per are housed at each location... Workers pay the camp manager or foremen at each camp \$50 per person per week for room

and board."

[PCUN provided BQ with the addresses of the other alleged camps, which Brown contended were private rental properties. See the editorial commentary accompanying this story for more details on BQ's visit.]

"In 1992, PCUN first claimed the labor camp was full of guns," says Brown. "After the police investigation found no evidence to support the claim, PCUN claimed to have 'disarmed' the labor camp, and then claimed that the Kraemer's [emphasis theirs] carried guns which they used to 'intimidate' workers. PCUN's claim is outrageous and has no basis in fact."

the gun."

"The Kraemer's have been leaders in their relations with and treatment of seasonal migrant workers," says their attorney, Douglas Brown. "They respect the right of workers to join any group they wish, and have taken no steps whatsoever to persuade or prevent workers from doing so. PCUN has been unsuccessful in its efforts to recruit migrant workers and now seeks political power by attempting to organize economic coercion against Norpac and Steinfeld's Products."

"As Christians, we believe in the dignity of all humans and in the right of workers to be treated fairly," wrote the Kraemers in a letter to the

"As Christians, we believe in the dignity of all humans and in the right of workers to be treated fairly," wrote the Kraemers in a letter to the National Farm Worker Ministry. "We deplore the oppressive conditions which sometimes exist in the realm of migrant labor."

"We have never accused members of the Kraemer family of carrying guns," asserts Kleinman. "In June, 1992, workers informed us that field supervisors and their cronies were carrying and brandishing pistols. In early July, we visited the main camp and video-taped one of these individuals saying (in Spanish), 'I'm going to get my gun now,' a statement presumably intended to frighten us into leaving. We played this tape for Marion County Sheriff's Lt. Raul Ramirez during our demonstration outside the camp on July 8, 1992 and he acknowledged its content, but deemed it insufficient to seek a warrant to search the camp. On the first day of the strike in August 1991, camp manager Poli Guerrero fired several shots from a .357 Magnum. The State Police came and confiscated

National Farm Worker Ministry. "We deplore the oppressive conditions which sometimes exist in the realm of migrant labor. We do not and have not engaged in the conduct claimed by PCUN. We do not disagree with your goals. (Quite the contrary.) However, when an organization asks for support, it is important to investigate the facts, particularly when the tactic employed is an economic boycott which could seriously damage a family farm and affect hundreds of workers, including the many migrant laborers who work for the processors you are asked to boycott..."

"...Our employees are free to join PCUN, however, the residents of the labor camp have complained of intimidation and harassment by PCUN and have asked that we not allow PCUN into the camp," the

Kraemers continued. "To date, we have taken no action to deny PCUN access to the labor camp."

"We admire efforts to aid migrant workers. Much work needs to be done. But please, do not lump us together with those who mistreat their employees. We would welcome you to come and visit the farm and would encourage you to speak privately with any of our workers."

"Thus far, the boycott has earned the endorsement of over 40 organizations, including religious groups (National Farmworker Ministry, Fellowship of Reconciliation, Clergy and Laity Concerned, among others), major labor unions (Oregon Public Employees, AFSCME Council 75, Portland Association of Teachers), and union locals of textile, postal, shipwright, longshore, hotel/restaurant, and service workers," exclaims Larry Kleinman of PCUN. "We extend an invitation to come and visit us, review our documentation and see the conditions first hand."

BQ accepted the invitations of both sides of the dispute to see for ourselves. Please see the accompanying editorial commentary to this report.

Leone Bicchieri
PCUN Boycott Coordinator
300 Young Street
Woodburn, Oregon 97071
USA
(503) 982-0243

Kraemer Farms
13318 Dominic Road NE
Mt Angle, OR 97362
USA

Arthur Christiansen, Pres.
NORPAC
PO Box 458
Stayton, OR 97383-0458
USA

H. Richard Steinfeld, Pres.
Steinfeld's Products
10001 N Rivergate Blvd
Portland, OR 97203-6596
USA

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BOYCOTT EDITORIAL

The NORPAC Boycott:

This Behavior Is Actually Legal

The boycott of NORPAC and Steinfeld's was a difficult one for me to cover. All the information that BQ had received from the two sides seemed to contradict each other, so I decided to take up the invitations I had received from both sides to visit the Valley and see things for myself. What I saw and learned I could have never gleaned from the written materials BQ had collected.

I saw the buildings that PCUN had called "labor camps" and Doug Brown had called "rental properties." Technically, these houses or mobile homes were rented by the Kraemers or their relatives to individuals, half of which Brown acknowledged were Kraemer employees. What I saw, however, was house after house with five, six, seven or more large vehicles — often crew trucks like Chevy Suburbans — and a dozen or more people, including many children, milling about homes that looked to have between three and five bedrooms each — homes I am used to seeing four, five and six person families modestly living in.

I asked PCUN Boycott Coordinator Leone Bicchieri and Field Organizer Erik Nicholson to explain why, if in fact the Kraemers were operating illegal labor camps, PCUN did not act to shut them down. They explained that if PCUN did shut them down, workers would have no place to sleep and would blame the union for it. They also explained that Kraemer employees, who "rent" these "non-labor camps," transport workers from southern California each year, charging them transportation costs.

On the face of it, if this were true, the Kraemers could in fact claim not to operate illegal labor camps be-

cause no one who truly cares for farmworkers could challenge them without hurting the farmworkers and undermining organizing efforts. Also, the Kraemers could claim that they no longer use labor contractors because, technically, actual Kraemer employees were doing the hiring. Nevertheless, whether or not the Kraemers are guilty of either of these charges, the so-called "rental houses" clearly appeared to me to

paid for piece-rate work, at 12¢ per pound, they earned \$7.50 per hour that day, before taxes. Also other members of a family without Social Security numbers will often pick, listing what they picked under the name of a family member. Thus, four or more person's work could have been listed under this couple's two names, lowering the actual hourly wage.

The man showed me his work

One worker I spoke with said he and his wife had picked from 6:30am to 6:30pm, harvesting 1500 pounds. They said it had been the best day so far this season. Keeping in mind that there is no overtime paid for piece-rate work, at 12¢ per pound, they earned \$7.50 per hour that day, before taxes.

be housing far more people than I could imagine would be comfortable.

I talked with a number of farmworkers who had spent the hot late-Spring day picking strawberries. They said they were being paid from 11¢ to 13¢ per pound, except for the one farm that had been struck by PCUN two days earlier, which was paying 15¢. One worker I spoke with said he and his wife had picked from 6:30am to 6:30pm, harvesting 1500 pounds. They said it had been the best day so far this season. Keeping in mind that there is no overtime

card from the farm. It said he would be paid at the end of each day, and that he had to pick at least 35 pounds per hour. At 12¢ per pound, that is less than minimum wage. It said that the price per pound would be posted at the beginning of each day. In other words, each day is a new beginning, and the farmworkers do not know if they will have work the next morning or what the rate of pay will be if they do. The card also said that field hours were from 6:30am to 2:30pm each. I saw some workers still in that same field at 8:30pm.

Now, have you ever picked strawberries? It is back breaking work. As the workers left the fields that night, their hands and arms were dark red from the strawberry juices. A delicate crop, the workers pick the berries with their bare hands, increasing their exposure to any chemicals sprayed on the berries. And the workers left the fields exhausted.

Outside one labor camp in Monitor, Oregon, workers talked about various conditions at different farms in the Valley. Their concerns were not confined to the Kraemers—they seemed industry wide. Long days, low wages, poor housing, etc. But no one seemed intimidated by or upset with PCUN. Even when I travelled with a PCUN organizer, the workers seemed to welcome us. This experience flies in the face of what the Kraemers, and their attorney Doug Brown, would have us

Kraemer workers threw stones at him. Clearly, there appears to be significant evidence to support claims that workers have been unhappy with Kraemer supervisors, that there was a strike, that foremen have carried guns and that Kraemer

there, the smoke detector's battery was dead. On the second floor, the middle of three light sockets controlled by the same switch was empty — though it was on — and the ceiling was low enough that a person 5' 8" in height could palm it



foremen have attempted to keep PCUN organizers from the labor camp.

It was not until I actually visited the labor camp, though, that I became thoroughly angry. I visited officially licensed labor camp that

standing flat footed on the floor. Apparently the Kraemers have a good idea how tall their workers will be year after year. Hopefully they won't get electrocuted.

There was one shower room downstairs that has three showers in it. There were no privacy barriers. One shower head was missing completely and another was precariously taped onto its pipe. Portable toilets were a 50 to 75 foot walk outside, behind the building. And while Doug Brown asserts that workers can stay there for free, I was told by a resident at the labor camp that workers pay \$50 per week to stay there, which includes three meals a day.

This is the Kraemers' licensed and inspected labor camp, under Oregon law. It was by far the best looking labor camp I visited.

For all the rhetoric, double-talk and misinformation I had to wade through to get to the heart of this one, the one thing no one disagreed about — for the very fact that it is thoroughly legal, with a State of Oregon seal of approval — is this labor camp.

And there you have it. The officially sanctioned, sub-human standard set by what few laws exist regarding farm labor. Farmers calling themselves "Christians" living up only to the laws of Oregon and the United States.

Yes, this one made me mad.

On the second floor, the middle of three light sockets controlled by the same switch was empty — though it was on — and the ceiling was low enough that a person 5' 8" in height could palm it standing flat footed on the floor. Apparently the Kraemers have a good idea how tall their workers will be year after year. Hopefully they won't get electrocuted.

believe about the relationship between the farmworkers and PCUN.

In fact, PCUN shared with me video tape of a Kraemer foreman attempting to physically remove a PCUN organizer from the Kraemer labor camp in August of 1993. The foreman was cited for harassment. I also reviewed a police report from August 10, 1991, in which a police officer describes an incident where a Kraemer foreman fired a .357 magnum into a barrel after striking

Kraemer Farms operates on the morning of Saturday, June 11. What I found was a two-story structure constructed out of plywood and sheet metal built around the outside of a mobile home. The mobile home housed the kitchen and the camp supervisor. The building around it housed 40 to 50 workers. Inside were double-decker bunk beds made of 2x4's and plywood with a piece of carpeting on each one as padding. On the day that I was

BOYCOTT REVIEW

Long Live Cesar's Spirit

Grape Boycott Intensifies

The *Boycott Quarterly* is often asked if the California table grape boycott is still going on. Yes. The latest grape boycott — the second grape boycott — began in 1986. Farm labor legislation, passed in California in the late 1970s, failed to address the needs of farm workers, charged the United Farm Workers (UFW) in the *Label Letter*, after Governor Pete Wilson, his predecessor, George Deukmejian, and their supporters effectively dismantled the state's Agricultural Labor Relations Board over the last 12 years.

BQ also often hears from food co-ops, natural foods stores and concerned individuals that they support the grape boycott, but that they buy or sell organically grown grapes. Apparently there continues to be confusion over whether or not or-

correctness" of organically grown grapes seems to stem from the UFW's heavy emphasis on the dangers of the use of pesticides to farmworkers, their families, agricultural communities and the general public. During a period of heightened environmental awareness by many consumers, the pesticide issue was one many consumers could relate to. Unfortunately, too many consumers focused entirely on the pesticides issue, ignoring repeated reminders from UFW organizers that organic grapes are, in fact, also the object of the California table grapes boycott.

While pesticides is clearly an important issue to farmworkers, and the UFW in particular, it is not the only issue. It is simply another of the many problems that

labor is specifically excluded from the protections of National Labor Relations Act.

Organic farms have exploded all over the country in the last decade, in response to growing consumer concern over the dangers of pesti-



cide residues on food and the effects of pesticides on the environment. The UFW, by raising the pesticide issue in the grape boycott, tried to tie consumers heightened awareness of pesticides to the daily reality of the farmworkers, and their families, who are in contact with the densest concentrations of the chemicals — in the fields, in their drinking water, in the air. It is an issue consumers can easily relate to. Too easily, unfortunately.

I did not discover just how unsavvy I was about farmworker issues until I spent a weekend with farmworkers in Oregon. Organizers there told me over and over again that I would not truly appreciate the situation of daily life for farmworkers without actually visiting. And the more I tried to generate "files" on various farm labor boycotts, the more I discovered that it is genuinely impossible to present "the facts" on paper in a way that makes sense to the magazine-reading public that has never visited a large scale farm to examine it for themselves. I realized that my faith — your faith — was not enough. There

While pesticides is clearly an important issue to farmworkers, and the UFW in particular, it is not the only issue. Others include wages, health care, housing, job security and the agricultural industry's refusal to recognize the chosen representatives of the farmworkers.

ganic grapes are boycotted or not. Grapes is consistently one of the most widely honored boycotts among grocery co-operatives, but, more often than not, these co-ops sell organic grapes. According to the UFW, organic grapes are also boycotted.

The confusion over the "labor

farmworkers encounter in modern agriculture. Others include — as noted in every other article on farmworkers in this issue — wages, health care, housing, job security and the agricultural industry's refusal to recognize the chosen representatives of the farmworkers. The industry can do this because farm

were still holes.

That is why this whole organically grown grapes confusion exists. Opponents of the UFW focused on the pesticides issue and tore it apart — ignoring the other important issues — while well-meaning health and environmental activists jumped on the pesticides bandwagon, often forgetting the other issues. And when presented with organic grapes, some considered it a victory.

But let's be realistic here. While many organic farms sprouted up out of good environmental and health intentions, many more saw dollar signs — big bucks in a market niche where demand was growing faster than supply. Though many organic farmers may have a heightened sense of labor justice, not all do, and certainly not the largest agribusiness farms that, while organic, still engage in all the other practices rampant in the agricultural industry today. Plain and simple, organic only mean organic.

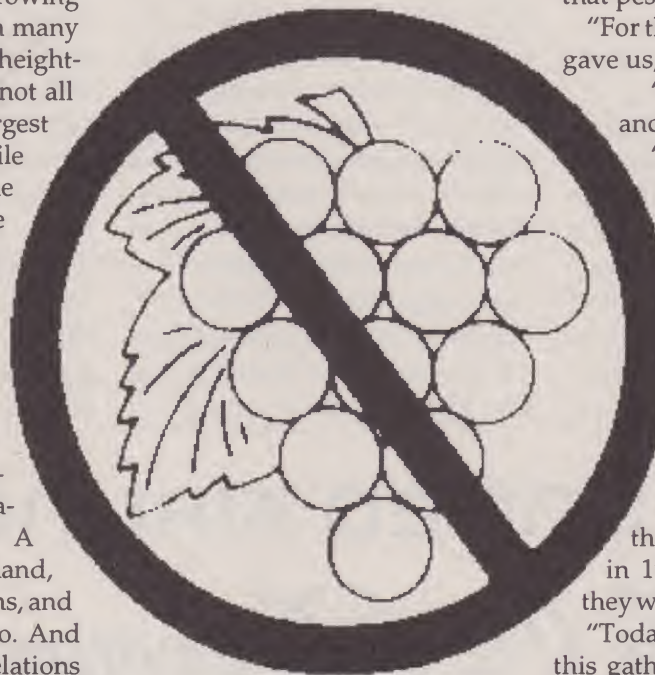
Granted, the removal of pesticides is to the benefit of farm workers. But it does not solve low wages, no benefits, inhuman housing conditions, poor health care facilities and no job security. A union contract, on the other hand, can solve all of these problems, and it can get rid of pesticides, too. And while the National Labor Relations Act excludes farmworkers from the right afforded all other workers in the United States — the right to organize — it does not, nor does any other law, forbid farms or farmworkers from engaging in collective bargaining agreements.

The bottom line is that growers — in this case, California table grape growers, organic or not — refuse to recognize the UFW as the representative of any farmworkers. The AFL-CIO has subsequently called upon the labor community, stating in the *Label Letter*, "Unions throughout the United States are being asked to show one of the UFW videos — 'No

Grapes' or Cesar Chavez' Celebration of Life' — at meetings or other membership gatherings. Unions also are being asked to encourage their members to distribute grape boycott leaflets at places where consumers gather in their communities."

The following is an excerpt from the address given by Arturo Rodríguez, President of the UFW, at California's Capitol on April 24, 1994, on the occasion of the end of the Delano-to-Sacramento Pilgrimage to honor the life and work of Cesar Chavez, and to rededicate to his work:

"We are asking everyone who is



here today to join us in helping to make this a freedom summer for farm workers. Whether you are from a rural or an urban community, make a commitment. Take a stand.

"If you're a farm worker, sign a union card. Help us organize the workers at your ranch — to have an election and to pressure the grower to sign a union contract.

"If you're from an urban community, come join and help us sign up farm workers in the fields. Join the boycott of specific growers who break the law or refuse to bargain.

"Let the fields be alive with hope and activism as farm workers take direct action in ever increasing numbers.

"Let us do as Cesar has taught us. In his name, stand up for our rights in this nonviolent fight.

"So that future generations of our people will not be humiliated and cheated by growers and labor contractors, *fight!*

"So that farm workers can win decent pay and benefits, *fight!*

"So that the honor of women farm workers will be respected by the growers, *fight!*

"So that our families and children can live free from the tragedy that pesticides bring, *fight!*

"For the courage and hope Cesar gave us, *fight!*

"For his dream of dignity and freedom, *fight!*

"Now is not a time for doubt or fear. Now is the time for renewal and resolve.

"In Mexico, people make *mandas* — or solemn pledges — only to fulfill truly important commitments. Many farm workers made *mandas* during this march. Some people — including a number of marchers in their 70s and 80s who walked in 1966 — made *mandas* that they would finish the entire route.

"Today, I make a *manda* before this gathering on behalf of myself and the union: We will devote every measure of commitment and strength to realizing Cesar's dream of a strong and democratic national union of and for farm workers.

"So long as we continue working in this good cause, so long as farm workers organize, stand up for their rights and fight for justice, then Cesar Chavez will live in our hearts forever."

UFW of America, AFL-CIO
PO Box 62 — La Paz
Keene, CA 93531
USA
(805) 822-5571

NEWS & UPDATES

Mercury In L.A. Gear Shoes Dreyfus Funds vs. Wildlife Eddie Bauer –The Burma Connection Alaska Update–98 Wolves Dead...And Then Some! NBC Pummeled in Ratings Sweeps

Animal Rights

Friends of Beaversprite (FoB) reports **Mellon Bank** has recently acquired **The Boston Company**, a specialist in trusts, and the **Dreyfus Company**, which markets a well-known "socially responsible" investment fund. Subsequently, FoB has added the two companies to its boycott of Mellon Bank, which was called in order to pressure Mellon Bank into changing the way, and with whom, it manages the Beaversprite Wildlife Sanctuary in Upstate New

York. The sanctuary was created by Dorothy Richards, a.k.a., "The Beaver Lady," as a place for wildlife to live unmolested and unhindered by people, but Mellon Bank has allowed the sanctuary to be managed by avid hunters.

United Airlines, **Sears Roebuck & Co.** and **Coca-Cola** are being boycotted for their sponsorship of Chicago's **John G. Shedd Aquarium**. The

aquarium recently captured three wild Pacific white-nosed dolphins, breaking a five year moratorium on such captures by the marine park industry. The aquarium had already had four of this species of dolphin in possession, reports Steve Hindi of the Chicago Animal Rights Coalition, organizers of the boycott. That is the largest number of any marine park in the United States, says Hindi, and the capture of

(HSUS), after several years of 'observation' of the **Iditarod** [sled dog race], was finally obliged to condemn it as it is currently run, when an autopsy report revealed that H.C., the only dog to die in the 1994 race, had suffered heart failure caused by overexertion," reports the International Society for Animal Rights (ISAR). ISAR and other groups have targeted sponsors of the 1,160-mile race with boy-

cotts intended to financially weaken the race. In the wake of the HSUS announcement, which said the race was too

fast for the dogs, **The Timberland Company**, "a contributor of approximately \$500,000 in funds, equipment and advertising to the 1994 Iditarod, said it would not sponsor the race in the future if it were not slowed down," reports ISAR. **Iams petfoods** said it late April that it would decide within 30 days whether it would continue to sponsor the race. On July 11, reports ISAR, Iams had not yet

 **UNITED AIRLINES**
The Coca-Cola Company

the dolphins, dubbed Faith, Hope and Freedom by opponents of their capture, was "completely unnecessary, even by the standards of the aquarium industry," Hindi said. Boycott organizers will boycott United, Sears and Coke until they end their sponsorship of the aquarium, or until the aquarium releases the three dolphins.

"On April 21, the **Humane Society of the United States**

made a decision, stating it would make its decision within 30 to 60 days. ISAR is continuing to ask consumers to call Iams at (800) 525-4267 to ask them to quit the Iditarod.

On the Sunshine Coast [of Vancouver Island, British Columbia],...only one of the approximately 80 original hatchery, growout sites and processing operations remains," reports Teri Dawe of ORCA, one of a coalition of groups fighting the **factory farming of fish**. "The industry still operates in other areas in BC and the Pacific Northwest, and continues to damage wild fishery habitat and spread new and more virulent diseases." The coalition is asking consumers to boycott farmed fish. "Fish farming has the highest mortality rates of any factory farming method in the world," says Dawe.

"On April 7, the **State of Alaska** concluded its first season of a three-year State-funded wolf kill by dumping 98 headless, skinless wolf carcasses into the Fairbanks North Star Borough Landfill," reports the Alaska Wildlife Alliance. "The **Alaska Department of Fish and Game** (ADF&G) killed the wolves by using aircraft to place bait in known wolf habitat, then saturating the area surrounding the bait with traps and snares. Predictably, these curtains of death netted more than just the 98 wolves (the intended victims). The State also managed to kill 13

fox, 12 moose, six coyotes, two caribou, one snowshoe hare and at least four golden eagles. In

addition, four moose and one wolverine were immobilized and released from snares; three moose, one caribou and two grizzly bears broke loose from snares (perhaps now dragging a snare through

the wilderness); and two wolves, four moose and five caribou escaped from snares via a breakaway mechanism. Due to the protected status of some of

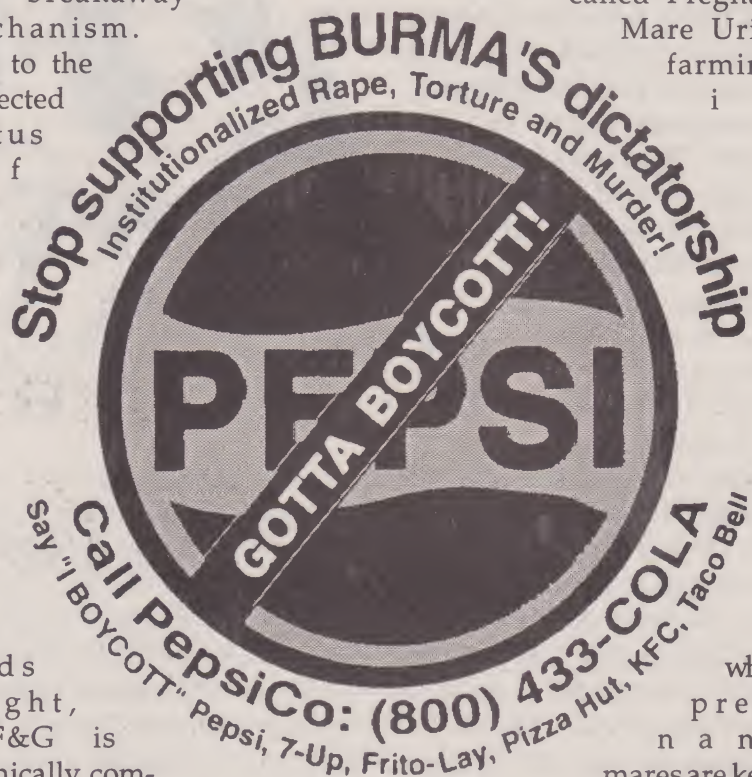
the birds caught, ADF&G is technically committing felonies.

"With typical convoluted logic," the Alliance continues, "ADF&G blames the 'incidental' killing of nontarget species on wildlife activists. Their theory is that if wildlife activists hadn't raised such a fuss about their

plans to gun wolves from helicopters, they could have killed wolves more efficiently."

As if **American Home Products (AHP)** isn't in enough trouble with activists worldwide for its infant formula marketing practices, the packaged goods and pharmaceutical giant is now the target of a boycott because of its practice of maintaining herds of pregnant horses as part of the manufacturing process for a menopause drug. A coalition of animal rights groups from Canada and the United States has called for a boycott of AHP because its subsidiary, **Ayerst**

Organics, uses a practice called **Pregnant Mare Urine farming**, in



which pregnant mares are kept confined in pens, and their urine collected to create estrogen replacement therapy drugs, mostly for menopausal women. The groups, including Manitoba Animal Rights Coalition, People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals, and

Friends of Animals, report that some 75,000 offspring of these mares all slaughtered each year. They say the practice involves, "the abuse and killing of horses, environmental degradation, over-prescription of drugs, and disrespect for women and menopause as a natural process."

Human Rights

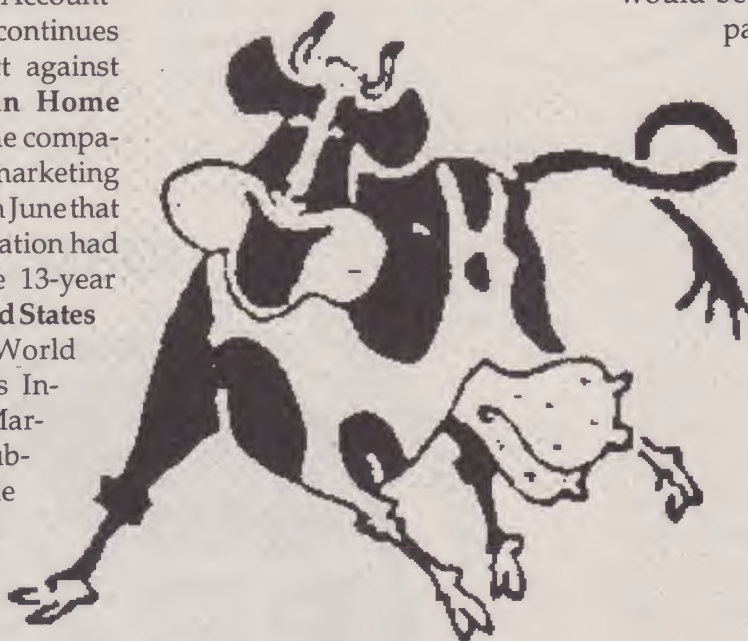
Speaking of infant formula, Action for Corporate Accountability (ACA), which continues to maintain a boycott against **Nestlé** and **American Home Products** because of the companies' infant formula marketing practices, announced in June that the Clinton Administration had formally reversed the 13-year opposition of the **United States government** to the World Health Organization's International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes. Stating that the decision, "opens the door to ending aggressive marketing practices at home,"

ACA says that high ranking U.S. government officials acknowledge that the efforts of ACA, and other activists, as well as significant public input, had kept the issue alive in Washington, DC, and had contributed to what ACA considers to be a significant victory.

Awaiting the final pullout from **Burma** by **Amoco**, **SYNAPSES** is in the process of considering adding **Liz Claiborne** to the Burma boycott list because the apparel company sources some of its products from Burma. The group expects it will call a boycott of Claiborne in the next month or two. Meanwhile, until

the Amoco withdrawal is complete, that boycott remains in effect.

Another apparel company, **Eddie Bauer, Inc.**, a subsidiary of **Spiegel**, is also selling clothing made in **Burma**, reports the Northwest Campaign for a Free Burma. After repeated unsuccessful efforts to meet with the company, the group has called for a boycott of Seattle-based **Eddie Bauer**. "Bauer's competi-



tor in the garment business, **Levi Strauss**, withdrew from Burma, noting that, 'It is impossible to do business in Burma without directly benefitting the military government and its pervasive violations of human rights,'" says group spokesperson **Tim Landon**. And another group has joined the Burma related boycott of **PepsiCo**. The Portland, Oregon-based **Pepsi-Burma Boycott Committee** has joined Ontario's **OPIRG** in targeting **PepsiCo's** Burma operations. **PepsiCo** is the parent company of **Pepsi-Cola**, **Taco Bell**, **Pizza Hut**, **KFC** and **Frito-Lay**.

British Columbia Persons With AIDS Society (BC PWA) is calling for an international boycott of the **1996 International AIDS Conference in Vancouver, British Columbia**. The provincial government of BC has slashed its funding for community-based AIDS support services while it stands to gain revenues of \$28 to \$60 million, as well as significant attention, from the conference. BC PWA wants would-be conference participants to boycott the conference until and unless the BC government restores and increases its funding for AIDS programs.

Consumer Issues

National Public Radio's (NPR) "Morning Edition" commentators, **Thomas Downey** and

Vin Weber, both former members of Congress, have announced that they will head the "**Alliance for GATT Now**," a business group supporting GATT, the General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs, anti-GATT activists report. The GATT opponents, charging that the use of NPR to promote GATT for private industry is a "misuse of public funds and a betrayal of journalistic integrity," are demanding that the two either quit the show, or quit the GATT.

Family Farm Defenders (FFD) report that, since the start of use of **rBGH** began in February, farm

milk prices have plummeted as a result of increased milk supplies and decreased consumer demand. Missouri dairy farmer Delano Calton said in late May, "To reflect farm milk price drops, retail dairy prices should fall from 15% to 20% over the next two months. If they do not, ask yourself who is pocketing the margins."

Meanwhile, as the battle continues over rBGH labelling, FFD is gearing up for yet another farmer vote to dissolve the farmer founded **National Dairy Board** (NDB). "Since rBGH went on sale in February, NDB has dedicated at least one half million farm dollars to promote rBGH," charges FFD. "Milk producers are still angry about the August 1993 NDB referendum

in which the large processing co-ops bloc voted to keep farmers paying the national mandatory check. (76% of farmers voting individually cast NO ballots.)," says FFD. Farmers interested in taking part in collecting petitions for a new **Dump the Dairy Board referendum** should call Francis Goodman at 608-489-3104, or write Family Farm Defenders, PO Box 581, Hillsboro, WI 54634, USA.

Environment

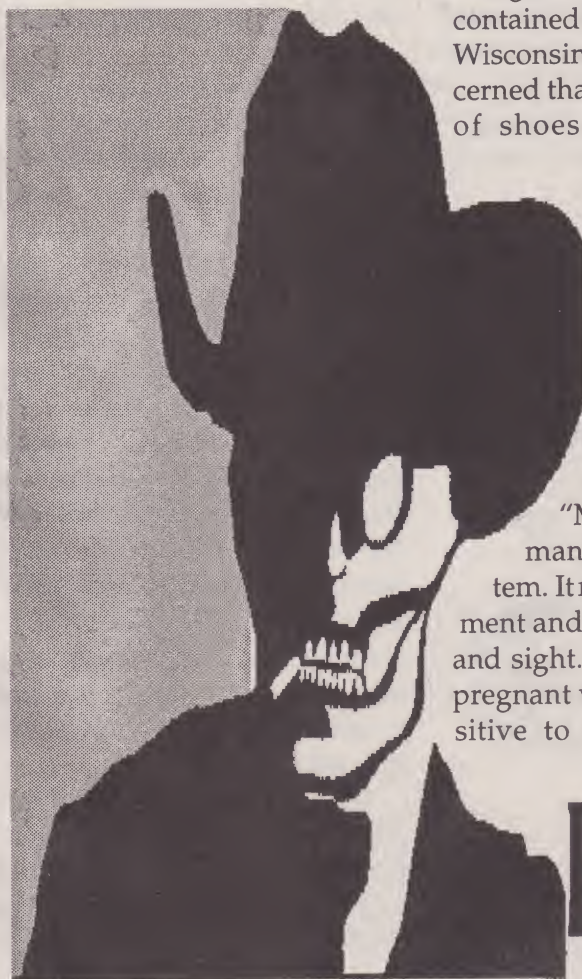
Citizens for a Better Environment (CBE) reports that sports-wear maker **LA Gear** has been producing shoes for children that contain mercury. While LA Gear says it has stopped making the shoes with lights in the heels using the same switches, which contained the mercury, CBE and Wisconsin state officials are concerned that the millions of pairs of shoes with the mercury switches already in circulation will cause serious health and environmental hazards. "Mercury is a toxic substance whose affects have been documented over the last two centuries," says CBE.

"Mercury harms the human central nervous system. It may affect body movement and senses of touch, taste and sight. Human fetuses and pregnant women are more sensitive to mercury than other

adults."

Wisconsin has banned the shoes. CBE is demanding that LA Gear recall all of the mercury laden shoes before wholesalers dump them cheaply on the market, where they will find their way onto the feet of unsuspecting children or into ill-equipped landfills when concerned parents dispose of them.

Philip Morris, the world's largest packaged goods company, can't seem to stay out of the sites of boycotters. Already with its subsidiaries, including **Kraft/General Foods**, **Oscar Meyer**, **Breyers ice cream** and **Post cereal**, targeted with boycotts by such anti-smoking campaigns as **STAT**, **GASP**, and, most recently, **INFACT**, Philip Morris is now coming under fire from all directions. The Massachusetts Public Interest Research Group (**MASSPIRG**) has targeted the company's product, **Kool-Aid Koolbursts**, for its excessive packaging that is difficult to recycle. "Due to the wastefulness of this product (both from an environmental and economic perspective), and because of Philip Morris' role in opposing waste reduction and recycling legislation in Massachusetts, we announced this boycott..." says Amy Perry of **MASSPIRG**. **MASSPIRG** has outlined an eleven-point plan for Philip Morris to meet to rid itself of the boycott, including the withdrawal of **Kool-Aid Koolbursts** from the Massachusetts market, support of waste reduction leg-



Boycott Philip Morris

islation and support of legislation that would ban recyclable plastic from being burned in incinerators.

Labor

Philip Morris is now also having to contend with new pressure from two long running labor boycotts. The **Domino sugar** and **Diamond Walnut** boycotts are pressuring two Morris subsidiaries, which buy ingredients from the two boycotted companies, to honor the boycotts. Morris' **Miller Brewing Company** buys ingredients for its beers from **A.E. Staley**, parent company of Domino sugar, which locked out its union workers one year ago. UPIU Local 7837, which is also boycotting **State Farm Insurance Companies** for what the union calls the financing of Staley's union-busting activities, wants Miller to sever its business relationship with Staley until the labor dis-

pute is resolved. The Teamsters are asking Morris subsidiary, **Entenmann's bakeries**, to stop buying walnuts from Diamond Walnut, in support of the unions three-year old boycott and labor dispute with the grower cooperative. Entenmann's used 150,000 tons of Diamond's walnuts last year, reports the *Label Letter*.

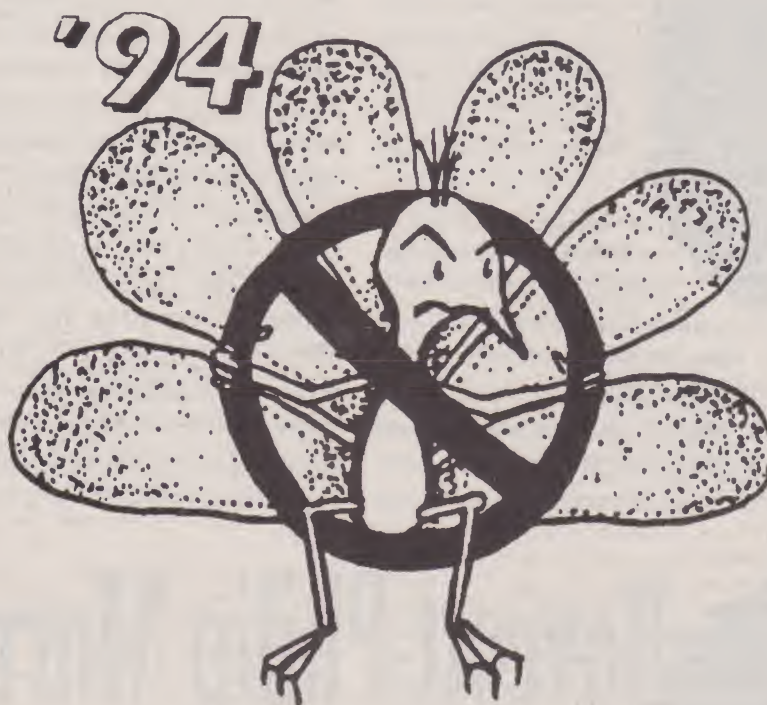
The United Farm Workers of Washington State (UFWWS) reports that **Jackson Browne** and **Willie Nelson** have both canceled scheduled appearances at the annual **Chateau Ste Michelle concert series** in Woodinville, WA, in support of the boycott of the winery. A major public blow to the winery owned by **UST (formerly US Tobacco)**, the union continues to actively picket other performances at the concert series. UFWWS affiliated with the national United Farm Workers, AFL-CIO, in April. And another farm labor organization has joined the boy-

cott of the winery. The new **Farm Workers Organizing Project**, which is affiliated with the Ohio-based **Farm Labor Organizing Committee, AFL-CIO**, was formed in April, and it, too, encourages consumers to continue to boycott **Chateau Ste Michelle, Columbia Crest**, and other **UST** wines.

PCUN, the farm labor union leading the boycott against **NORPAC** and **Steinfeld's** in Oregon, reports that months of picketing the Peacock Lane IGA in Portland, Oregon, has resulted in an agreement by the store to no longer carry Steinfeld's products or **FLAV-R-PAC** frozen fruits and vegetables. The union continues to help organize sporadic work stoppages, which have resulted in increases in the per pound wages the workers have been paid for the particular crop involved.

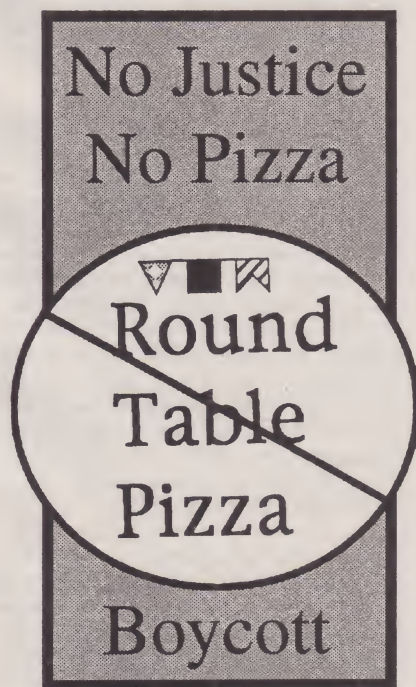
NBC Television came up the big loser in May, 1994, ratings sweeps, and **NABET-CWA**, a communications union, credits a viewer boycott of the network, in support of the union's contract battle with the broadcasting giant. *The Hollywood Reporter* ran the headline, "Peacock loses its stranglehold on May book for first time in decade." *Variety* reports that NBC finished in third place this year, and was the only one of the four major non-cable networks, which also include **ABC, CBS** and **FOX**, to actually lose market share over last year. The union has announced that it will continue its boycott of NBC.

Round Table Pizza has become the target of a labor organizing effort and boycott. Hotel and Restaurant Employees (HERE) Local 2850 began its cam-



paigned in response to request for help from employees of the pizza chain. "Workers at the H & H Round Table Pizza stores in Alameda County [CA] receive minimum wage, with no medical care, vacation pay, sick leave or pensions," says Angie Fa of HERE Local 2850. "H&H is an 'at-will employer.' Workers can be fired at any time, for any reason, or for no reason at all. Many workers are adults trying to support a family on wages of less than \$170 per week." HERE represents workers at two other fast food chains in Alameda County, which HERE reports are "smaller and less profitable than the huge Round Table Pizza chain," yet can afford to give their workers "a union contract, with higher wages, full medical, prescription, dental, vision care and pension coverage." The California Labor Federation has placed Round Table on its "We Don't Patronize" list.

Carpenters Union Local 470 has asked that Costco Wholesale be removed from the "On-going Boycotts" list.



ON-GOING BOYCOTTS

The following listing of on-going boycotts is current through July 1, 1994. Listings in this section are basic, and do not provide a complete view of the boycotts. Issue volume and number following a boycott listing denotes when boycott was previously featured in *The Boycott Quarterly*. New boycotts are listed in italics. Readers are encouraged to use the following information to assist them in further researching these boycott disputes on their own.

Adidas, Browning, Florsheim & Puma Nutshell: These companies use kangaroo skins in some of their products, and the International Wildlife Coalition (IWC) charges that these kangaroos are killed inhumanely, unnecessarily and, in many cases, are threatened species. **Called by:** IWC, PO Box 388, North Falmouth, MA 02556, USA, 508-564-9980; **Companies:** Adidas USA, Inc., 15 Independence Blvd., Warren, NJ 07059, USA; Browning, Route One, Morgan, UT 84050, USA; Florsheim, 130 S. Canal St., Suite 200, Chicago, IL 60606, USA; Puma, 147 Centre St., Brockton, MA 02402, USA

Alaska Nutshell: Alaska's Governor Hickel has approved plans for another state-sanctioned "wolf control" program scheduled to commence on October 1, 1993, reports the Alaska Wildlife Alliance (AWA). AWA says that the new plan is very much similar to the plan boycotters crushed in December of 1992, including so-called "land-and-shoot" provisions. **Called by:** The Alaska Wildlife Alliance, PO Box 202022, Anchorage, AK 99520, USA, 907-277-0897; In Defense of Animals, 816 West Francisco Blvd, San Rafael, CA 94901, USA, 415-453-9984; **Company:** Governor Walter J. Hickel, PO Box 110001, Juneau, AK 99811-0001, USA

Alaska Airlines Nutshell: Alaska Airlines has been added to the list of companies boycotted for sponsorship of the Iditarod Dogsled Race by the United Coalition of Iditarod Animal Rights Volunteers. For more details, see the listing for Iams Petfoods below. **Called by:** United Coalition of Iditarod Animal Rights Volunteers, PO Box 670144, Chugiak, AK 99567, (907) 688-3103; **Company:** Ray Vecchi, CEO, Alaska Airlines, 19300 Pacific Highway S, Seattle, WA 98188

America Automobile Association (AAA) Nutshell: AAA continues to be a major promoter and sponsor of Alaskan Tourism, and thus has been added to the Alaska Tourism boycott called as a result of the states so-called "wolf control" program (see: Alaska listing), Reports In Defense of Animals (IDA). **Called by:** Jeanne McVey, IDA, 816 West Francisco Blvd, San Rafael, CA 94901, USA, 415-453-9984; **Company:** Mr. Robert Davenport, AAA,

2601 South Figueroa St, Los Angeles, CA 90007-3294, USA

America Automobile Association (AAA) Nutshell: AAA is charged by boycott organizers with promoting a wide variety of activities that are abusive to animals, including circuses, marine mammal parks, and Alaskan tourism. **Called by:** Denise Ford, Animal Emancipation, Inc, PO Box 90658, Santa Barbara, CA 93190, USA, 805-652-1910; **Company:** Paul Verkuil, President & CEO, AAA, 1000 AAA St, Heathrow, FL 32746, USA

American Express Nutshell: The Grizzly Bear Task Force and Rocky Mountain Earth First! are calling for a boycott of American Express because of the role one of its subsidiaries is playing in the development of a Colorado ski resort in a pristine area identified as habitat for grizzly bears and several other endangered mammals. **Called by:** Grizzly Bear Task Force, PO Box 6151, Bozeman, MT 59715, USA; Earth First!, PO Box 1166, Boulder Co 30306, USA; **Company:** James D. Robinson, Chairman, American Express, World Financial Center, New York, NY 10258, USA, 800-525-3355

American Express Nutshell: American Express continues to promote and sell fur coats in its catalogues, reports People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals (PETA). **Called by:** PETA, PO Box 42516, Washington, DC 20015-0516, USA, 301-770-PETA; **Company:** James D. Robinson, Chairman, American Express, World Financial Center, New York, NY 10258, USA, 800-525-3355

American Home Products Nutshell: A coalition of animal rights groups in Canada and the U.S. charges American Home Products (AHP) subsidiary, Ayerst Organics, with the "abuse and killing of horses, environmental degradation, overprescription of drugs, and disrespect for women and menopause as a natural process. Ayerst Organics practices Pregnant Mare Urine farming (PMU) as a method of producing estrogen therapy drugs for women going through menopause, organizers report. **Called by:** Manitoba Animal Rights Coalition, PO Box 2203, Winnipeg, MB R3C 3R5, Canada, 204-477-6203; People for the ethical Treatment of Animals, PO Box 42516, Washington, DC 20015, USA, 301-770-PETA; Friends of Animals, Inc., 777 Post Rd, Darien, CT 06820, USA, 203-656-1522; **Company:** Robert Essner, President, Wyeth-Ayerst Laboratories, PO Box 8299, Philadelphia, PA 19101, 215-971-5823; Mr. John R. Stafford, Chairman and CEO, American Home Products Corporation, 685 Third, New York, NY 10017-4085, USA

American Home Products (see also: Nestlé)

Amoco Nutshell: Natural gas drilling by Amoco in Southwestern Colorado is threatening the environment and property rights, charges the San Juan Citizens Alliance. **Called by:** San Juan Citizens Alliance, c/o Western Colorado Congress, PO Box 2461, Durango, CO 81302, USA, 303-259-3583. **Company:** H. Lawrence Fuller, CEO, Amoco Corporation,

200 E Randolph Dr, Mail Code 4802, Chicago, IL 60601-7125, USA, 800-227-3329

Amoco Nutshell: An international coalition of human rights and democracy groups has called for boycotts of all companies doing business in Burma in order to put pressure on the Burmese government to stop its campaign of terror on the people and land of the country, where thousands have been killed or imprisoned by the government since the military suspended democracy in the late 1980's. Amoco does business in Burma, and therefore has been targeted for a boycott by SYNAPSES. **Called by:** SYNAPSES, 1821 W. Cullerton, Chicago, IL 60608, USA, 312-421-5513; **Company:** H. Lawrence Fuller, CEO, Amoco Corporation, 200 E Randolph Dr, Mail Code 4802, Chicago, IL 60601-7125, USA, 800-227-3329

Anheuser-Busch Nutshell: Anheuser-Busch (Busch) is charged with endangering the lives of marine mammals by keeping them in captivity in various marine parks, such as Sea World and Busch Gardens, that Busch owns and operates, report boycott organizers. **Called by:** Fund for Animals, 1251 W. Sepulveda Blvd, Suite 250, Torrance, CA 90502, USA; In Defense of Animals, 816 West Francisco Blvd, San Rafael, CA 94901, 415-453-9984, USA; **Company:** Anheuser-Busch Companies, Inc., One Busch Place, St. Louis, MO 63118, USA

Beef Nutshell: Over 70% of the public lands in the western 11 states are grazed by cattle which damage critical habitat at the tax payers expense for only 3% of the US beef supply, charge boycott organizers. **Called by:** Denzel & Nancy Ferguson, Star Route, Bates, OR 97817, USA; Oregon Natural Desert Association, 16 NW Kansas Ave, Bend, OR 97701-3202, USA; **Companies:** Vice President for Environmental Affairs, McDonalds Corporation, Kroc Drive, Oak Brook, IL 60521, USA; Burger King, USA, 17777 Old Cutler Road, Miami, FL 33157, USA. See Vol. 1, No. 3

Blockbuster Video Nutshell: Blockbuster is charged with practicing censorship by refusing to carry videos in its stores which company executives deem offensive, reports Californians Against Censorship Together (CAL-ACT) and Fred Moore's Chero Company. **Called by:** Fred Moore's Chero Company, PO Box 11445, Berkeley, CA 94701-2445, USA, 510-527-4184; CAL-ACT, 1800 Market St, Suite 1000, San Francisco, CA 94102, USA, 510-548-3695; **Company:** Wayne Huizenga, CEO, Blockbuster Entertainment, 1 Blockbuster Plaza, Fort Lauderdale, FL 33301, USA, 305-524-8200

Bovine Growth Hormone (rBGH or rBST) Nutshell: Boycott organizers charge that FDA approved rBGH, a genetically engineered drug designed to increase milk production in dairy cows, without thorough enough health safety testing, despite negative test results, a huge surplus of milk and the concerns of thousands of dairy farmers. **Called by:** Dr. Michael Hansen, Consumer Policy Institute, Consum-

ers Union, 101 Truman Avenue, Yonkers, NY 10703, USA; Pure Food Campaign, Foundation on Economic Trends, 1130 17th Street NW, #630, Washington, DC 20036, USA, 202-775-1132; Dump the National Dairy Board Campaign, Route One, 1033 Havlik Road, Wonewoc, WI 53968, USA; **Industry Associations targeted:** National Dairy Board, Dairy News & Information Center, 2233 Wisconsin Avenue, NW, Suite 500, Washington, DC 20007, USA; Animal Health Institute, BGH Lobby, 119 Oronoco Street, Alexandria, VA 22314-2058, USA; **Major dairy companies targeted:** Howard Dean, CEO, Dean Foods Company, 3600 N River Road, Franklin Park, IL 60131-2185, USA; RJ Ventres, Chairman, Borden, Inc., 277 Park Avenue, New York, NY 10172, USA; Richard P. Mayer, CEO, Kraft General Foods, One Kraft Court, Glenview, IL 60025, USA. See Vol. 1, No. 3

Boys Scouts of America/United Way of America Nutshell: The Boy Scouts of America (BSA) maintains a formal policy banning homosexuals. The United Way is the single largest funder of the BSA. **Called by:** Queer Nation/ National Capital, PO Box 34773, Washington, DC, 20043, USA, 301-294-4358; **Companies:** Ben Love, Chief Scout Officer, Boy Scouts of America, Inc., 1325 Walnut Hill Lane, Irving, TX 75015, USA; President, United Way of America, 701 N. Fairfax St., Alexandria, VA 22314, USA, 703-549-4447

British Columbia Forest Products/MacMillan Bloedel Nutshell: Organizers charge that Mac Millan Bloedel and the BC provincial government are destroying delicate ancient forests on Clayoquot Sound on BC's Vancouver Island, and violating native peoples land rights in the process. **Called by:** Friends of Clayoquot Sound, Box 489, Tofino, BC Canada, (604) 725-4218; **Company:** Premier Mike Harcourt, Legislative Buildings, Victoria, BC V8V 1X4, Canada, (604) 387-0087; Robert Findlay, CEO, MacMillan Bloedel, 925 Georgia St, Vancouver, BC V8C 3L2, Canada, (604) 661-8000; W.L. Sauder, CEO, International Forest Products, PO Box 49114, 1055 Dunsmuir St, Vancouver, BC V7X 1H7, Canada, (604) 681-3221

British Columbia International AIDS Conference — 1996 Nutshell: British Columbia Persons With Aids Society (BC-PWA) charges that the government of British Columbia have financially supported the 1996 International AIDS Conference scheduled to occur in Vancouver, BC, from which the government projects \$28-\$60 million in revenues and extensive international attention, while simultaneously severely slashing government funding for community-based AIDS organizations across the province. BC-PWA is calling on the international community to boycott the conference unless the BC government restores and increases such funding. **Called by:** BC-PWA, Pacific AIDS Resource Centre, 1107 Seymour St, Vancouver, BC V6B 5S8, Canada, 604-893-2250; **Company:** Premier Mike Harcourt, Legislative Buildings, Victoria, BC V8V 1X4, Canada, (604) 387-0087

British Petroleum Nutshell: British Petroleum (BP) is the largest producer of toxic waste in Ohio, and its Lima, Ohio plant is the single most polluting plant in the Northeastern United States, charges the Student Environmental Action Coalition of Ohio (SEAC Ohio). BP is also accused of leading the charge to drill in the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge. **Called by:** Ohio SEAC, PO Box 642, Bowling Green, OH 43402, USA; **Company:** James Ross, President & CEO, BP America, Inc., 200 Public Square, Cleveland, OH 44114, USA

Browning (see: Adidas)

Bruce Springsteen Nutshell: Bruce Springsteen crossed two separate union picket lines, and brought in out of state, non-union stage crew workers, at his Tacoma, Washington concert on October 13, 1992. **Called by:** Darryl Taylor, IATSE Local 15, 2800 1st Avenue, Room 260, Seattle, WA 98121, USA; David Smith, IBEW Local 483, 2811 South Mullen, Tacoma, WA 90409, USA; **Company:** not available at press time

Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce Nutshell: The Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce (CIBC) is charged by the Victoria chapter of the Sierra Club with supporting timber interests by withdrawing sponsorship from a Canadian Broadcasting Company environmental program after timber interests complained about the way in which the program portrayed timber practices. **Called by:** Sierra Club - Victoria Group, 106-560 Johnson St., Victoria, BC V8W 3C6, Canada; **Company:** CIBC, 750 Lawrence Ave. West, Toronto, ON M6A 1B8, Canada

Carmé Nutshell: Cruelty-free Carmé merged with the International Research and Development Corporation, which reportedly does extensive testing on animals. **Called by:** People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals, PO Box 42516, Washington, DC 20015-0516, USA, 301-770-PETA; **Company:** Carmé, 84 Galli Drive, Novato, CA 94947, USA. See Vol. 1, No. 4

Chateau Ste Michelle/Columbia Crest Wines Nutshell: Chateau Ste Michelle, which is owned by UST, refuses to allow workers to hold a union election, reports the Olympia Farm Workers Justice Committee (OFWJC). Columbia Crest is also owned by UST. **Called by:** United Farm Workers of Washington State, PO Box 200, Granger, WA 98932; Farm Workers Organizing Project, PO Box 337, Granger, WA 98932, USA, 509-854-2442; Shiela Payne, OFWJC, 1411 Brawne NE, Tumwater, WA 98506, USA; **Companies:** Chateau Ste Michelle, One Stimson Lane, Woodinville, WA 98072, USA, 206-488-1133; UST, 100 Putnam Avenue, Greenwich, CT 06830, USA. See Vol. 2, No. 2

Chevron Nutshell: Chevron is charged with being a major funder of the so-called "wise use" movement, a movement which measures the value of the environment based on its ability to make money. Boycott organizers say the wise use movement is promoting mining, drill-

ing and logging, along with other destructive practices, in environmentally sensitive areas. **Called by:** Boycott Chevron, PO Box 789, Los Alamos, NM 87544, USA; **Company:** Kenneth Derr, Chairman, Chevron Oil, 225 Bush St, San Francisco, CA 94105, USA

China Nutshell: The Chinese government is responsible for countless human rights violations in the once sovereign nation of Tibet, charge boycott organizers. **Called by:** International Campaign for Tibet, 1518 K St NW, Suite 410, Washington, DC 20005, USA, 202-628-4123; Tibetan Rights Campaign, PO Box 31966, Seattle, WA 98103, USA, 206-547-1015; **Company:** Embassy of China, 2300 Connecticut Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20008, USA, 202-328-2520

Chinese Toys (see: Toycott)

Clorox Nutshell: Boycott organizers charge Clorox with producing chlorine and chlorinated compounds which are an environmental health threat to all living matter. Clorox is asked to produce more bio-safe products in accordance with an international movement to ban chlorinated chemicals. **Called by:** The Committee for Universal Security, 1095 Smith Grade, Santa Cruz, CA 95060, USA; **Company:** Clorox Company, 1221 Broadway, Oakland, CA 9461, USA

Cobb County, Georgia Nutshell: The Commissioners of Cobb County, a suburban county outside Atlanta, passed a resolution declaring "gay lifestyles units" incompatible with Cobb County, and later, after a failed attempt to censor Queer art, eliminated all government funding of the arts, reports the Gay & Lesbian Alliance Against Defamation - Atlanta Chapter (GLAAD/Atlanta). **Called by:** Carl Lange, GLAAD/Atlanta, PO Box 55111, Atlanta, GA 30308, USA, 404-876-1398, hotline: 404-605-7477; **Company:** Cobb County Board of Commissioners, 100 Cherokee St, Marietta, GA 30090, USA. See Vol. 2, No. 2

Coca-Cola Products Nutshell: The Coca-Cola Company (Coke) advertises by way of a large score board in the Windsor Park soccer stadium in Northern Ireland. The stadium is owned by, and home field for, the Linfield Football Club, which has a long and violent history of discrimination and bigotry toward Catholics. The Irish National Caucus charges Coke's presence in the stadium provides financial and moral support to Linfield. **Called by:** Irish National Caucus, 413 East Capitol Street, NE, Washington, DC 20003, USA, (202) 544-0568; **Company:** Mr. Donald R. Keough, President and C.O.O., The Coca-Cola Company, PO Drawer 1734, Atlanta, Georgia 30301, USA, (404) 676-2121. See Vol. 1, No. 1

Coca-Cola, Sears Roebuck & Co., and United Airlines Nutshell: The Chicago Animal Rights Coalition is targeting these corporate sponsors of Chicago's John G. Shedd Aquarium, which recently captured three Pacific white-sided dolphins, in an effort to force the aquarium to release the dolphins back into the wild. **Called by:** Chicago Animal Rights

Coalition, PO Box 66, Yorkville, IL 60545, USA **Companies:** Mr. Roberto Goizueta, CEO, The Coca-Cola Company, PO Drawer 1734, Atlanta, Georgia 30301, USA, (404) 676-2121; Mr. Edward Brennan, Pres., Sears, Roebuck & Co., 233 S Wacker Dr, Chicago, IL 60684, USA, 708-286-2500; Mr. Steve Wolf, CEO, United Airlines, PO Box 66100, Chicago, IL 60666, USA, 708-952-6796

Columbia Crest Wines (see: Chateau Ste Michelle)

Coors Nutshell: Animal Emancipation, Inc, has called for a boycott of Coors because of the company's extensive sponsorship of rodeos, which AE argues are cruel to animals. **Called by:** Animal Emancipation, Inc, 6100 Telegraph Rd, #105, Ventura, CA 93003-4324, USA, 805-652-1910; **Company:** Vivian Taylor, Consumer Affairs, Adolph Coors Brewing Co., Golden, CO 80401-1295, USA

Cracker Barrel Restaurants Nutshell: Cracker Barrel fired a number of gay and lesbian employees after issuing a statement in early 1991 which stated that the company would no longer hire people "whose sexual preferences fail to demonstrate normal, heterosexual values," charge boycott organizers. **Called by:** Tennessee Gay & Lesbian Alliance, PO Box 41305, Nashville, TN 37204, USA, 615-297-0008; Queer Nation Atlanta, PO Box 50342, Atlanta, GA 30308, USA. **Company:** Dan Evins, Pres., Cracker Barrel Old Country Stores, Inc., PO Box 787, Hartman Drive, Lebanon, TN 37088-0787, USA

Daishowa paper products Nutshell: Daishowa is accused of clearcutting forests on Lubicon Indian lands. **Called by:** Friends of the Lubicon, 485 Ridelle Avenue, Toronto, ON M6B 1K6, Canada, 416-783-4694; **Company:** Daishowa Canada Co., Ltd., 1530 Royal Trust Tower, Edmonton Centre, 10205 101th Street, Edmonton, AB T5J 2Z2, Canada, 403-425-9122

Degradable Plastics Nutshell: Degradable plastics are not proven to degrade, do not help with landfill space problems, encourage use of disposables, are not recyclable and are a threat to wildlife, charges Environmental Action Foundation (EAF) and Environmental Defense Fund (EDF). **Called by:** EAF, 6930 Carroll Ave, Suite 600, Takoma Park, MD 20912, USA; EDF, 1616 P Street NW, Washington, DC 20036, USA; **Companies:** For a list of producers of degradable plastics, contact EAF or EDF

Diamond Walnut Growers, Inc. Nutshell: Diamond Walnut Growers are charged with hiring permanent replacements for striking workers, predominantly female, who had, in 1985, accepted a 30+% pay cut to help bail out the company. The company is now profitable. This is the first strike ever at Diamond. **Called by:** Economic Boycott Campaign, Teamsters Local 601, 745 E. Miner Avenue, Stockton, CA 95202, USA, 209-546-7476; **Company:** Diamond Walnut Growers, Inc., 1050 Diamond Street, Stockton, CA 95202, USA. See Vol. 1,

No. 2

Dixon-Ticonderoga Nutshell: Dixon-Ticonderoga uses endangered rainforest wood in some of its pencils, charges Rainforest Action Network (RAN). **Called by:** RAN, 450 Sansome Street, #700, San Francisco, CA 94111, USA, 415-398-4404; **Company:** Gino N. Pala, President, Dixon-Ticonderoga Pencils, 2600 Maitland Center Parkway, Suite 200, Maitland, FL 32751, USA, 800-824-9430

Dole/Castle & Cooke Nutshell: Castle & Cooke, parent company of Dole, has locked out some union workers and relocated the jobs of other union workers at its Salinas, CA plant, has discriminated against women in hiring and scheduling at other plants and has endangered employees and the environment through safety violations and improper use of agricultural chemicals, charge boycott organizers. **Called by:** Michael Lyons, Pres., UFCW Local 78-B, 1155 Harkins Rd., Suite C, Salinas, CA 93901, USA, 408-422-0457; **Company:** David Delorenzo, Pres., 10900 Wilshire Blvd., Los Angeles, CA 90024, USA, 213-824-1500

Domino Sugar/State Farm Insurance Nutshell: Boycott organizers charges Domino parent company, Tate & Lyle with union-bustings in their dispute with the company, and the union further charges the State Farm Insurance Companies is helping to finance Tate & Lyle's union busting activities. **Called by:** Campaign to Fight Union-Busters, c/o Allied Industrial Workers Local #837, 2882 North Dineen, Decatur, IL 62526, USA; **Company:** Stephen Brown, CEO, Tate & Lyle PLC, in USA c/o Domino Sugar Corp., 1114 Avenue of the Americas, New York, NY 10036, USA; in Canada c/o Redpath Sugars, 95 Queens Quay East, Toronto ON M5E 1A3, Canada; Edward B. Rust, Jr., President, State Farm Insurance Companies, One State Farm Plaza, Bloomington, IL 61710, USA

Eddie Bauer Nutshell: Eddie Bauer is producing clothing in Burma, in defiance of an international boycott. See the second Amoco listing above for details. **Called by:** Northwest Campaign for a Free Burma, 2319 N 45th St #115, Seattle, WA 98103, USA, 206-784-6873; **Company:** Eddie Bauer, Inc., 15010 NE 36th St, Redmond, WA 98052, USA

Elks Club Nutshell: The Elks Club sponsors and promotes rodeos in California and Hawaii that have a documented history of animal abuse, charges Animal Emancipation, Inc, which is asking concerned individuals to boycott Elks fund-raising events until it stops sponsoring rodeos. **Called by:** Animal Emancipation, Inc, 6100 Telegraph Rd, #105, Ventura, CA 93003-4324, USA, 805-652-1910; **Company:** Elks Club National Headquarters, 2750 North Lakeview Ave, Chicago, IL 60614, USA; California Elks Club, 5450 East Lamona, Fresno, CA 93727, USA; The Simi Valley Elks Club (local rodeo sponsor), 1561 Kuehner Dr, Simi Valley, CA 93063, USA

Enrst Home & Garden Centers Nutshell:

Ernst is demanding significant wage and benefit reductions from its employees in order to bail out its ailing parent company, Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company of Newark, New Jersey, charges UFCW Local 1001. **Called by:** UFCW Local 1001, 12838 SE 40th Place, Suite 201, Bellevue, WA 98006, USA; **Company:** Tom Stanton, Senior Vice President, Ernst Home Center, Inc., 1511 6th Avenue, Seattle, WA 98101, USA, 206-621-6700

Estée Lauder (see: Noxell)

Farm-Raised Fish Nutshell: Fish farms cause pollution, spread stronger fish diseases, increase the incidence of Red Tide, dilute the fish gene pool and increase the level of chemicals in the fish we eat, charge the Ocean Resource Conservation Alliance (ORCA) and the British Columbia Coast Marine Life Protection Society (BCCMLPS). **Called by:** Mr. Teri Dawe, ORCA, Box 1189, Sechelt, BC V0N 3A0, Canada; Alois Schillinger, President, British Columbia Coast Marine Life Protection Society, 210-3404 Kalum Street, Terrace, BC V8G 2N6, Canada; **Companies:** Write ORCA or BCCMLPS for companies

Florida Buycott Nutshell: Begun in response to Tampa's repeal of a Human Rights Ordinance, which had banned discrimination based on sexual orientation, the Florida Buycott is designed to encourage visitors and residents to restrict their spending only to businesses in Central Florida that have signed agreements not to discriminate based on sexual orientation. **Called by:** Human Rights Task Force, 1222 South Dale Mabry, Suite 652, Tampa, FL 33629, USA, (813) 273-8769; write or call for a directory businesses signed on to the Buycott. **See Vol. 2, No. 2**

Florsheim (see: Adidas)

Ford Motor Company Nutshell: Ford discriminates against Catholics at its West Belfast plant in Northern Ireland, charges the Irish National Caucus (INC). **Called by:** INC, 413 East Capitol St., SE, Washington, DC 20003, USA, 202-544-0568; **Company:** Mr. Harold A. Polling, CEO, Ford Motor Company, Dearborn, MI 48121, USA, 313-322-9223. **See Vol. 1, No. 1**

G. Heileman Brewing Co./Hornell Brewing Co. Nutshell: The two companies are distributing a beer called Crazy Horse, which boycott organizers say disgraces the memory of the legendary Native American of the same name. **Called by:** American Indian Movement (AIM), 2300 Cedar Ave S., Minneapolis, MN 55404, USA, 612-724-3129; Wisconsin Greens, PO Box 1002, Marshfield, WI 54449-7002, USA, 715-472-2728; Honor Our Neighbors Origins and Rights, Inc. (HONOR), 2647 North Stowell Ave, Milwaukee, WI 53211, USA, 414-963-1324; **Companies:** Thomas J. Rattigan, G. Heileman Brewing Co., PO Box 459, La Crosse, WI 54602, USA, 608-785-1000; Ferolito & Vultaggio & Sons, Subsidiary of Hornell Brewing Co., 4501 Glenwood Rd., Brooklyn, NY 11203, USA, 718-227-2111

Georgia Pacific (see: Weyerhaeuser)

Gillette Products Nutshell: Gillette continues to do product safety testing on animals when such tests are not required by law, unnecessary and have non-animal alternatives, charges People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals (PETA). **Called by:** PETA, PO Box 42516, Washington, DC 20015-0516, USA, 301-770-PETA; **Company:** The Gillette Company, Prudential Tower Building, Boston, MA 02199, USA. **See Vol. 1, No. 4**

Gold Nutshell: The mining of gold in Montana, and elsewhere, causes ground water pollution and environmental degradation through strip-mining, and valuable federal lands are privatized for very little money based on a mining law dating back to the 1840's, charges the Montana Environmental Center. **Called by:** David Zimmerman, Montana Environmental Center, PO Box 253, Pony, MT 59747, USA; Boycott Gold Jewelry, PO Box 1514, Tonasket, WA 98844, USA; **Companies:** All gold jewelry — contact organizers for specific companies

Grapes (California Table) Nutshell: California grape growers are accused by the United Farm Workers of America (UFW) of providing poor wages and working conditions, using dangerous pesticides and refusing to allow fair union elections. **Called by:** UFW, La Paz, Keene, CA 93570, USA, 805-822-5571; **Companies:** Pavich, Route 2 Box 291, Delano, CA 93215, USA. **See Vol. 2, No. 2**

Green Giant/Grand Metropolitan Nutshell: Grand Metropolitan, owners of Pillsbury, Hagan-Daz, Burger King, Alpo and Green Giant, has moved hundreds of Green Giant union jobs from California to Mexico, where workers are poorly paid and environmental standards are less stringent, charges Trabajadores Desplazado. **Called by:** Trabajadores Desplazado, Boycott Pillsbury/Green Giant, 434 Main Street #222, Watsonville, CA 95076, USA; **Company:** Paul Walsh, Frozen Foods Operations, The Pillsbury Center, Minneapolis, MN 55402, USA, 800-767-4466. **See Vol. 1, No. 2**

Guatemalan Coffee Nutshell: Guatemala is one of the worst human rights violators in the Western Hemisphere, and the Mayan peoples of Guatemala continue to be the main target of the officially sponsored repression and human rights violations, charge boycott organizers. **Called by:** National Guatemala Coffee Boycott Coalition, 1377 K St. #191, Washington, DC 20005, USA; **Company:** CACIF, Ruta 69-21, Zona 4, Guatemala City, Guatemala

Holiday Inns Nutshell: All corporately owned Holiday Inns carry Satellite Cinema movie service which includes in-room porn movies, charges American Family Association (AFA). AFA reports that Holiday Inns is the largest provider of in-room pornographic movies in the United States. **Called by:** AFA, PO Drawer 2440, Tupelo, MS 38803, USA, 601-844-5036; **Company:** Bryan Langston, Chairman, 3 Ravinia Dr., Suite 2000, Atlanta,

GA 30346, USA, 800-HOLIDAY

Holly Farms (see: Tyson Foods)

Home Depot Nutshell: Home Depot plans to build a new store near San Diego on land that is rare, unblemished habitat that is home or breeding ground to rare and endangered species, boycott organizers charge. **Called by:** Cottonwood Creek Conservancy, PO Box 2422, Leucadia, CA 92024, USA; **Company:** Arthur Blank, President, Home Depot Corp., Two Paces West, 2727 Paces Ferry Rd., Atlanta, GA 30339, USA, 404-433-8211

HoneyBaked Ham Nutshell: HoneyBaked purchases pig body parts from factory farms and slaughterhouses that engage in cruel and abusive treatment of animals, charge boycott organizers. **Called by:** Orange County People for Animals, PO Box 28918, Santa Ana, CA 92799, USA, 714-751-0CPA; **Company:** Louis Schmidt, Sr., President, HoneyBaked Ham, Inc, PO Box 7040, Troy, MI 48007, USA

Hormel Nutshell: Hormel is accused of unfair labor practices, unsafe working conditions, forcing cuts in wages and benefits and permanently replacing workers during a 1985-86 strike, according to Austin United Support Group. **Called by:** Austin United Support Group, 505 7th Street NE, Austin, MN 55912, USA; **Company:** Hormel, 501 16th Avenue, PO Box 800, Austin, MN 55912, USA

IAMS pet foods Nutshell: Iams is a major sponsor of the 1,159-mile Iditarod dogsled race across Alaska, which the International Society for Animal Rights (ISAR) charges engages cruel dog breeding practices and is cruel to the racing dogs. **Called by:** ISAR, 421 South State St, Clarks Summit, PA 18411, USA, 717-586-2200. **Company:** Clay Mathile, Chairman, The IAMS Company, 7250 Poe Ave, Dayton, OH 45414-5801, USA

Iowa products and tourism Nutshell: Arguing that the courts of Iowa treated "Baby Jessica" as property, without considering her rights and needs, Independent Adoption Center has called for a boycott of Iowa until the state changes its custody laws. **Called by:** Independent Adoption Center, 391 Taylor Blvd, Suite 100, Pleasant Hill, CA 94523, USA, 510-827-2229; **Companies:** contact Independent Adoption Center for list of company addresses

Ireland Tourism Nutshell: Animal rights activists are trying to get the country of Ireland to ban hare coursing. "In hare coursing, greyhounds are set on wild hares [rabbits] in an enclosed field. Hares who cannot outrun the dogs to reach the safety box are caught and torn to pieces," reports the International Society for Animal Rights (ISAR). **Called by:** ISAR, 421 South State St, Clarks Summit, PA 18411, USA, 717-586-2200. **Company:** Her Excellency, President Mary Robinson, Presidential Residence, Phoenix Park, Dublin 8, Ireland

Irradiated Foods Nutshell: Food & Water,

Inc., charges that irradiation of food has not been adequately tested and poses serious health and environmental threats. **Called by:** Food & Water, Inc., RR 1, Box 30, Old School House Common, Marshfield, VT 05658, USA, 802-426-3700; **Companies:** Don Tyson, Chairman, Tyson Foods, 2210 Oaklawn Drive, PO Box 2020, Springdale, AR 72765, USA; Frank Perdue, Perdue Chicken, PO Box 1537, Salisbury, MD 21801, USA

Jessica McClintock Nutshell: A contractor for the Jessica McClintock dress label went out of business, leaving twelve Asian women holding bad checks instead of pay checks, reports the Asian Immigrant Women Advocates. They are demanding that McClintock live up to her corporate responsibility and pay these workers what is owed them. **Called by:** Asian Immigrant Women Advocates, 310 8th St, Suite 301, Oakland, CA 94607, USA, 510-268-0192; **Company:** Jessica McClintock, Jessica McClintock Inc, 1400 16th St, San Francisco, CA 94103, USA

Jordache Enterprises (see: Stone-washed Jeans)

KCMU Radio, Seattle Nutshell: KCMU management is charged with changing the station from a station democratically run by hundreds of volunteers to a station controlled by a handful of paid staff that are using listener membership revenues to change the station format to one that will attract more affluent listeners, and thus more money, and as a result, will no longer uniquely represent Seattle's alternative and disenfranchised communities, according to Censorship Undermines Radio Station Ethics (CURSE). **Called by:** CURSE, PO Box 85839, Seattle, WA 98145, USA, 206-298-CURS; **Company:** Chris Knabb, Station Manager, KCMU, Communication Bldg., University of Washington, Seattle, WA 98195, USA, 206-543-KCMU

Kmart Nutshell: Kmart, through its subsidiary Waldenbooks, is one of the leading retailers of pornography in the United States, charges the American Family Association (AFA). **Called by:** AFA, PO Drawer 2440, Tupelo, MS 38803, USA, 601-844-5036; **Company:** Joseph E. Antonio, Chairman, 3100 West Big Beaver Rd, Troy, MI 48084, 800-63-Kmart

Kool-Aid Koolbursts Nutshell: The Massachusetts Public Interest Research Group (MASSPIRG) charges that packaged goods industry giant Philip Morris is marketing Kool-Aid Koolbursts with excessive and wasteful packaging while standing in the way of waste reduction and recycling programs, at the expense of the environment and the taxpayers. **Called by:** MASSPIRG, 29 Temple Place, Boston, MA 02111-1305, USA, 617-292-4800; **Company:** Philip J. Davis, VP for Corporate Relations, Philip Morris Companies Inc., 120 Park Ave, New York, NY 10017-5592, USA

Kraft/General Foods (see: Tobacco Subsidiaries)

L. A. Gear Nutshell: Citizens for a Better Environment (CBE) reports that sportswear maker LA Gear has been using deadly mercury in the manufacture of the children's shoe line with lights in the heel. Although the company has agreed to stop making the shoes using mercury, CBE wants the company to recall all the shoes made using mercury, numbering millions of pairs, and to dispose of them in an appropriate hazardous waste facility. **Called by:** CBE, 647 W Virginia St #305, Milwaukee, WI 53204, USA, 414-271-7280; **Company:** Stanley P. Gold, CEO, LA Gear, 1777 South Vintage Ave, Ontario, CA 91761, USA

L. L. Bean Nutshell: Linda Lorraine Bean, heir to the L. L. Bean catalog empire is using the businesses name, facilities and money to support and promote campaigns, political and otherwise, that attack women's and sexual minorities' rights, charge boycott organizers. **Called by:** Purple Panthers/Philadelphia, PO Box 12918, Philadelphia, PA 19108, USA, 215-686-2159; **Company:** L. L. Bean, Freeport, ME 04033, USA, 800-341-4341, 207-865-4761

Lee Jeans (see: Stone-washed Jeans)

Levi Strauss & Co. products (see also: Stone-washed Jeans) Nutshell: Levi's moved one of its plants from San Antonio, Texas to Costa Rica, converting well-paying jobs into low paying jobs, and devastating the San Antonio community, charges La Fuerza Unida. **Called by:** La Fuerza Unida, PO Box 830083, San Antonio, TX 78283-0083, USA; **Company:** Armondo Ojeda, Levi Strauss & Co., 1155 Battery Street, San Francisco, CA 94111, USA, 415-544-4128. See Vol. 1, No. 2

Lykes Brothers, Inc Nutshell: Lykes has assumed possession of part of Fisheating Creek, diverting its waters and removing public access, which is illegal in Florida, according to Save Our Creeks. **Called by:** Save Our Creeks, PO Box 345, Estero, FL 33928, USA; **Company:** Tom Rankin, CEO, Lykes Bros., Inc., 107 SW Cr. 721, Brighton, FL 34974, USA, 813-763-3041

Magazine Dirty Dozen Nutshell: *Adbusters*/Media Foundation has targetted the twelve magazines accepting the largest amount of tobacco advertising because of the massive toll tobacco related health problems cause. See Product List for magazine titles. **Called by:** *Adbusters*/Media Foundation, 1243 West 7th Ave., Vancouver, BC V6H 1B7, Canada, 604-736-9401; **Companies:** For a complete list of names and addresses of the "Dirty Dozen", write to *Adbusters*

Maxxam (see: Redwood Products)

McDonald's Nutshell: McDonalds, and other fast food chains, pays up to a dollar less per hour to inner-city workers in Philadelphia than it does to suburban Philadelphia workers, charges the Campaign for Fair Wages. **Called by:** Campaign for Fair Wages, 116 S. 7th Street, Suite 610, Philadelphia, PA 19106, USA, 215-592-0933; **Company:** Michael

Quinlan, CEO, One McDonalds Plaza, Oak Brook, IL 60521, USA

McDonald's Nutshell: An international coalition is boycotting McDonald's fast-food restaurants until the company offers non-meat alternatives on its menus in all of its stores worldwide. **Called by:** Vegetarian Society, Inc, PO Box 34427, Los Angeles, CA 90034, USA, 310-281-1907; **Company:** McDonald's Corporation, McDonald's Plaza, Oak Brook, IL 60521, USA

Mellon Bank PSFS Nutshell: Mellon Bank is the Trustee of an estate which owns a wildlife sanctuary in upstate New York, and the management of the sanctuary, employed by Mellon Bank, is made up of hunters who are accused of poaching on sanctuary lands, adjoining lands, using the Sanctuary to promote hunting and of harrasing of members of Friends of Beaversprite (FoB), charges FoB. **Called by:** Friends of Beaversprite, PO Box 591, Little Falls, NY 13365, USA; **Company:** Frank Cahouet, Chairman, Mellon Bank PSFS, 1 Mellon Bank Center, Pittsburgh, PA 15258, USA, 1-800-272-9300. See Vol. 1, No. 4

Mitsubishi Corporation Nutshell: Mitsubishi is causing the destruction of tropical rainforest lands, and threatening endangered species and indigenous peoples, throughout the world, charges the Rainforest Action Network (RAN). **Called by:** RAN, 450 Sansome Street, #700, San Francisco, CA 94111, USA, 415-398-4404; **Company:** Mitsubishi International Corporation, Attn: Mr. Makihara, President, 520 Madison Avenue, New York, NY 10022, USA, 212-605-2000; or Mitsubishi Corporation, Attn: Mr. Shimoroku Morahashi, Pres., 6-3 Marunouchi 2-Chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100 Japan

Monsanto Nutshell: Monsanto's version of rBGH (see Isiting for Bovine Growth Hormone) was approved for use by the FDA, and boycott organizers believe that Monsanto is trying to force dairy farmers to use it. Dairy farmers across the United States are boycotting all Monsanto products in response. **Called by:** Pure Dairy Commission, RR 2, Box 191, New Auburn, WI 54757, USA; **Company:** Richard J. Mahoney, CEO, Monsanto, Inc, 800 North Linbergh Blvd, St Louis, MO 63167, USA, (800) 233-2999

Montana Tourism Nutshell: The State of Montana is killing bison that are part of the Yellowstone National Park herd when they cross over the park boundary into Montana, charges Yellowstone Earth First!. **Called by:** Yellowstone Earth First!, PO Box 6151, Bozeman, MT 59715, USA; **Company:** Montana Department of Tourism, 1424 9th Avenue, Helena, MT 59620, USA, 800-548-3390

Musicland Nutshell: Musicland has instituted an "18 to Buy" policy with regards to certain labelled music in its stores, reports the Washington Music Industry Coalition (WMIC). **Called by:** Richard T. White, WMIC, 300 Lenora St, #P120, Seattle, WA 98121, USA, 206-443-1150; **Company:** Musicland Group,

Main Office, 7500 Excelsior Blvd, Minneapolis, MN 55426, USA, 612-932-7700

NBC Nutshell: Siting the success of the May, 1994 sweeps boycott, unions representing employees of NBC television have called for viewers to extend their boycott of the network in order to help the unions persuade the network to bargain in good faith and agree to a new contract in a timely fashion. **Called by:** Jeff Miller, NABET-CWA, 501 3rd St NW, Washington, DC 20001, USA, (202) 434-1163; **Company:** Bob Wright, President, NBC Television, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, Rockefeller Center, New York, NY 10112, USA, 212-664-4555

Nabisco Brands pet foods (see also: Tobacco Subsidiaries) Nutshell: RJ Reynolds, parent company of Nabisco Brands, continues to test the effects of cigarette smoking on animals, tests which In Defense of Animals (IDA) believes are unnecessary given the overwhelming body of scientific evidence already proving the harmful effects of cigarette smoking. **Called by:** IDA, 816 West Francisco Blvd., San Rafael, CA 94901, USA, 415-453-9984; **Company:** Lewis V. Gestner, CEO, RJR Nabisco, 1301 Avenue of the Americas, New York, NY 10019, USA

Nestlé and American Home Products Nutshell: Organizers charge Nestlé and American Home Products with contributing to the deaths of millions of infants worldwide through the use of dangerous baby formula marketing practices. **Called by:** Karlyn Sturmer, Action for Corporate Accountability, 129 Church Street, New Haven, CT 06510, USA, 203-787-0061; **Companies:** Mr. Tim Crull, President and CEO, Nestlé USA, 800 North Brand, Glendale, CA 91203, USA; Mr. John R. Stafford, Chairman and CEO, American Home Products Corporation, 685 Third, New York, NY 10017-4085, USA. See Vol. 1, No. 1

NORPAC/Steinfeld's Nutshell: Kraemer Farms of Oregon will not allow a union election for its workers and has been intimidating workers by not rehiring strikers and arming its foremen, charges Pineros y Campesinos Unidos del Noroeste (PCUN). PCUN has targeted NORPAC and Steinfeld's because the two produce processors buy produce from Kraemer Farms. **Called by:** PCUN, Larry Kleinman, Boycott Coordinator, 300 Young Street, Woodburn, OR 97071, USA, 503-982-0243; **Companies:** Kraemer Farms, 13318 Dominic Road NE, Mt Angel, OR 97362, USA; Arthur Christiansen, Pres., NORPAC, PO Box 458, Stayton, OR 97383, USA; Ray Steinfeld, Pres., Steinfeld's Products, 10001 N. Rivergate Blvd., Portland, OR 97203, USA. See Vol. 2, No. 2

North Carolina Nutshell: The Eddie Hatcher Defense Committee charges that the State of North Carolina is holding Native American activist Eddie Hatcher as a political prisoner. **Called by:** Eddie Hatcher Defense Committee, PO Box 1491, Hamlet, NC 28345, USA, 910-582-8113; **Companies:** Governor James Hunt, Office of the Governor, Raleigh, NC

27603, USA; Broyhill Furniture Industries, c/o Interco Inc, 101 South Hanley Rd, St. Louis, MO 63105, USA; Thomasville Furniture Industries, 401 East Main St, Thomasville, NC 27360, USA

Norway Nutshell: Norway resumed commercial whaling in 1993, in defiance of the International Whaling Commission ban on whaling, reports Earth Island Institute (EII). **Called by:** Mark Berman, EII, 300 Broadway, Suite 28, San Francisco, CA 94133, USA, 415-788-3666; **Company:** Embassy of Norway, 2720 34th St. NW, Washington, DC 20008, USA

Noxell and Estee Lauder products Nutshell: The two companies gave contributions to anti-handgun campaigns in Maryland and California, respectively. Noxell's president has been accused of attempting to gain favor with Maryland's governor through the contribution, and Estée Lauder continues to claim the campaign was not for a handgun ban, in spite of the bills language, charges SAF. **Called by:** Second Amendment Foundation, *Women & Guns* magazine, PO Box 488, Station C, Buffalo, NY 14209, USA, 716-885-6408; **Companies:** Evelyn Lauder, CEO, Estee Lauder, Inc., 767 Fifth Avenue, New York, NY 10153, USA, 212-572-4200; George Bunting, CEO, Noxell Corporation, 11050 York Road, Hunt Valley, MD 21030, USA, 501-624-7927

Pennsylvania Dutch Country Nutshell: The International Society for Animal Rights (ISAR) has called for a tourism boycott of the Pennsylvania Dutch Country around Lancaster, PA, in response to area's puppy mills industry, in which dogs are treated like livestock and are discarded when they no longer can produce puppies. **Called by:** ISAR, 421 South State St, Clarks Summit, PA 18411, USA, 717-586-2200; **Company:** Daniel C. Witmer, Pres., Chamber of Commerce, 100 S. Queen St, PO Box 1558, Lancaster, PA 17608, USA; Pennsylvania Dutch Convention & Visitors Bureau, 501 Greenfield Rd, Lancaster, PA 17601, USA, 800-735-2629;

PepsiCo Nutshell: PepsiCo, parent company of Pepsi, Frito-Lay, KFC, Taco-Bell and Pizza Hut, is doing business in Burma, in defiance of an international boycott. See the second Amoco listing above for details. **Called by:** OPIRG-Carleton, 1125 Colonel By Dr., 326 UniCentre, Carleton Univ., Ottawa, ON K1S 5B6, Canada, 613-788-2757; Pepsi-Burma Boycott Committee, PO Box 1926, Portland, OR 97207, USA, 503-234-2893; **Company:** Chris Sinclair, President, Pepsi-Cola International, Somers, NY 10589-2202, USA, 800-433-2652

Perdue Chicken Nutshell: Perdue raises its chickens in cramped cages, which causes the chickens to live their entire lives in misery, and which leads to increased use of drugs in the chickens and increased incidences of tainted chickens reaching the consumer, charges the Animal Rights Coalition (ARI). **Called by:** Henry Spira, ARI, PO Box 214, Planetarium Station, New York, NY 10014, USA; **Company:** Frank Perdue, Perdue

Chicken, PO Box 1537, Salisbury, MD 21801, USA

Philip Morris Nutshell: Charging that the tobacco industry giant is spreading the tobacco addiction around the world, especially to children and young people, INFACT has called for a boycott of all Philip Morris products. **Called by:** INFACT, 256 Hanover St, Boston, MA 02113, USA, (617) 742-4583; **Company:** Michael Miles, CEO, Philip Morris Companies, Inc, 120 Park Ave, New York, NY 10017, USA

Procter & Gamble Nutshell: Procter & Gamble continues to perform safety tests for its consumer and cosmetic products on animals when these test are not required by law, unnecessary and when alternative, non-animal tests exist, charges In Defense of Animals (IDA). **Called by:** IDA, 816 West Francisco Blvd., San Rafael, CA 94901, USA, 415-453-9984; **Company:** Edwin Artzt, CEO, Procter & Gamble, PO Box 599, Cincinnati, OH 45201, USA, 800-543-7270. See Vol. 1, No. 4

Puma (see: Adidas)

Redwood Products/Maxxam Nutshell: Maxxam bought out Pacific Lumber (PL) and has been cutting PL's trees at an accelerated rate to pay off junk bonds, decimating the redwood forests, hurting labor and violently harassing environmentalists in the process, charges Ecotopia Earth First!. The redwood forests are so decimated that only a long term moratorium on cutting will bring them back, organizers report. **Called by:** Darryl Cherney, Ecotopia Earth First!, PO Box 34, Garberville, CA 95440, USA; **Company:** Pacific Lumber/Maxxam, Scotia, CA 95565, USA

Round table Pizza Nutshell: Charging that workers at Round Table Pizza restaurants receive low wages, no benefits, no job security, no pensions, etc., Hotel Employees, Restaurant Employees and Bartenders Union (HERE) Local 2850 is seeking the first union contract with the pizza chain. **Called by:** HERE Local 2850, 548 20th St, Oakland, CA 94612, 510-893-3181; **Company:** James Fletcher, Pres., 655 Montgomery St 7th Fl, San Francisco, CA 94111, USA, 415-392-7500

Safeway Nutshell: Safeway will destroy well established residential neighborhoods, and in the process increasing crime, traffic, and adverse impacts on the environment and the overall quality of life, by building huge superstores in older neighborhoods in Boulder and Denver, Colorado, charges Save A Neighborhood. **Called by:** Save A Neighborhood — Denver, PO Box 2696, Denver, CO 80201, USA; Save A Neighborhood — Boulder, Boulder, CO 80306, USA; **Company:** Steven A. Burd, CEO, Safeway, Inc, 201 4th St, Oakland, CA 94660, USA, (510) 891-3000; John King, Div. Mng., Division Office, 6900 S Yosemite, Englewood, CO 80112, USA, (303) 843-7600

San Francisco Nutshell: Organizers charge that the so-called "Matrix" program, initiated by San Francisco's Mayor Frank Jordan in

August, 1993, is designed to use police to harass the homeless, and those who support them, in order to improve tourism and retail revenues for several major San Francisco hotels and stores. **Called by:** Boycott San Francisco, 3145 Geary Blvd, #12, San Francisco, CA 94118, USA, (415) 330-5157; **Company:** San Francisco Visitor and Convention Bureau, 601 3rd St, Suite 900, San Francisco, CA 94103-3185, USA, (415) 974-6900; Mayor Frank Jordan, San Francisco City Hall, Rm 200, San Francisco, CA 94102, USA, (415) 554-6141; Police Chief Anthony Ribera, 850 Bryant, San Francisco, CA 94103, USA, (415) 553-1551

Seagram's/Dupont Nutshell: Seagram's is the single largest shareholder of E.I. Dupont de Nemours Co., Inc., which is the single largest producer of ozone depleting CFC's in the world, and the two companies share some half a dozen Board members, reports the University of Delaware chapter of the Student Environmental Action Coalition (SEAC UD). Seagram's products include Seagram's spirits, wine coolers and mixers, as well as Tropicana brand juices and drinks. **Called by:** Ozone Action, 34 Wall St, Suite 203, Ashville, NC 28801, USA, 704-254-3811; Seagram's Boycott, SEAC UD, PO Box 181, Newark, DE 19715-0181, USA, 302-453-9702; Vermonters Organized for Clean-up, PO Box 120, East Calais, VT 05650, USA, 802-472-6996; **Companies:** Edgar Bronfman, CEO, The Seagram Company Ltd., 1430 Peel St., Montreal, Quebec, H3A 1S9, Canada; Edgar Woolard, CEO, E.I. Dupont de Nemours, 1007 Market St., Wilmington, DE 19898, USA, 1-800-441-7515. See Vol. 1, No. 2

Sears, Roebuck & Co. (see: Coca-Cola)

State Farm Insurance (see: Domino sugar)

Steinfeld's (see: NORPAC)

Stone-, Acid-, Indigo-, etc., washed jeans and denim products Nutshell: The Jemez Action Group (JAG) is calling for a boycott of stone-washed jeans because of environmental destruction caused by the mining of pumice, the stone currently used in the processing of such garments. JAG believes such compromise of the environment is indefensible for "such totally non-essential purposes," and they recommend other processing methods as a replacement to the stone-washing process. **Called by:** Jemez Action Group, PO Box 8659, Santa Fe, NM 87504, USA, (505) 984-1428; **Companies:** Jordache Enterprises, 226 W. 37th St., New York, NY 10018, USA, (212) 643-8500; Wrangler, PO Box 21488, Greensboro, NC 27420, USA, (919) 373-3400; Lee Apparel, 9001 W. 67th, Merriam, KS 66202, USA, (913) 384-4000; Levi Strauss & Co., 1155 Battery St., San Francisco, CA 94111, USA, 1-800-227-5600

Taiwan Nutshell: A coalition of environmental groups headed up by Earth Island Institute (EII) has targeted Taiwan for a boycott because of the countries involvement in the trade of endangered species, including several species of tigers and rhinos. **Called**

by: EII, Endangered Species Project, Fort Mason Center, E-205, San Francisco, CA 94123, USA, 415-921-3140; **Company:** President Lee Teng-Hui, c/o Taiwan Information Office, Council on North American Affairs, 4201 Wisconsin Ave, NW, Washington, DC 20016, USA

Texaco Nutshell: Texaco is plundering the Ecuadorian tropical rainforests in their pursuit for oil, charges the Rainforest Action Network (RAN). **Called by:** RAN, 450 Sansome Street, #700, San Francisco, CA 94111, USA, 415-398-4404; **Company:** Mr. Alfred C. De Crane Jr., Chairman and CEO, Texaco Inc., 2000 Westchester Ave., White Plains, NY 10650, USA

Texaco Nutshell: Texaco is plundering tropical rainforests in Burma, in order to build a gas pipeline from Thailand, ignoring an international call for divestment by companies from the country, reports Project Maje (see second Amoco listing above for more details). **Called by:** Project Maje, 14 Dartmouth Rd., Cranford, NJ 07016, USA; **Company:** Mr. Alfred C. De Crane Jr., Chairman and CEO, Texaco Inc., 2000 Westchester Ave., White Plains, NY 10650, USA

The Nature Conservancy Nutshell: People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals (PETA) charges that The Nature Conservancy is using unnecessarily cruel means to remove feral pigs, goats and other animals from its lands in the Hawaiian Islands and elsewhere. **Called by:** PETA, PO Box 42516, Washington, DC 20015, USA, 301-770-PETA; **Company:** John Sawhill, President, The Nature Conservancy, 1815 N. Lynn St., Arlington, VA 22209, USA

Timberland Nutshell: Timberland is a major sponsor of the 1,159-mile Iditarod dogsled race across Alaska, which the International Society for Animal Rights (ISAR) charges engages cruel dog breeding practices and is cruel to the racing dogs. **Called by:** ISAR, 421 South State St, Clarks Summit, PA 18411, USA, 717-586-2200. **Company:** Sidney W. Swartz, CEO, The Timberland Company, PO Box 5050, Hampton, NH 03842-5050, USA

Timex Nutshell: Timex's parent company, Harland & Wolff, is discriminating against Catholics in Northern Ireland, charges the Irish National Caucus (INC). **Called by:** INC, 413 East Capitol Street, NE, Washington, DC 20003, USA, (202) 544-0568; **Company:** James Binns, President & CEO, Timex, PO Box 2126, Waterbury, CT 06722, USA, 203-334-8301

Tobacco Subsidiaries Nutshell: Tobacco companies intentionally are trying to entice teenagers to smoke through youth oriented advertising, in spite of the fact that it is illegal for persons under the age of 18 to smoke in the US, charges Stop Teenage Addiction to Tobacco (STAT). **Called by:** STAT, 121 Lyman Street #210, Springfield, MA 01103, USA, 413-732-7828; **Companies:** Michael A. Miles, CEO, Philip Morris Companies, 120 Park Avenue, New York, NY 10017, USA, 212-880-5000; Lewis V. Gestner, CEO, RJR Nabisco, 1301

Avenue of the Americas, New York, NY 10019, USA; UST, 100 Putnam Avenue, Greenwich, CT 06830, USA

Toycott Nutshell: The Chinese government is notorious for human rights atrocities in China and Tibet, as well as for violently crushing that country's democracy movement, charges the Toycott Coalition. China is the single largest producer of toys sold in the US. **Called by:** Toycott Coalition, c/o Support Democracy in China, PO Box 161588, Cupertino, CA 95016-1588, USA, 408-534-1868; **Companies:** Michael Goldstein, Toys 'R' Us, 461 From Road, Paramus, NJ 07652, USA; Embassy of China, 2300 Connecticut Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20008, USA, 202-328-2520. See Vol. 1, No. 1

Tuna Nutshell: Certain fishing practices endanger dolphins, charges Earth Island Institute (EII). **Dolphin Safe:** Some companies have changed their fishing practices. They are: Starkist (by Heinz), Chicken of the Sea (by Van Camp Seafoods), Deep Sea Tongol & Ocean Light (by Humble Whole Foods), Natural Sea (Cornicopia), Safeway Brands, Kraft Food Service, Bumble Bee (Unicord). Heinz also produces a wide range of dolphin-safe pet foods. **Called by:** Save the Dolphins Project, EII, 300 Broadway, Suite 28, San Francisco, CA 94133-3312, USA, 415-788-3666; **Companies:** Connell Foods, Inc., 45 Cardinal Drive, Westfield, NJ 07092, USA; Mitsubishi Foods, Inc., PO Box 81226, San Diego, CA 92138, USA; Nozaki, Inc., One World Trade Center, Suite 4011, New York, NY 10048, USA; SYSCO Corporation, 1390 Enclave Parkway, Houston, TX 77077-2027, USA

Tyson Foods/Holly Farms Nutshell: Tyson Foods took over Holly Farms and immediately moved to eliminate unionized trucking jobs, charges the Teamsters Local 391. Tyson is accused of other unfair labor practices, as well. **Called by:** Boycott Committee, Teamsters Local 391, PO Box 929, Kernersville, NC 27825, USA, 919-668-0441; **Company:** Don Tyson, Chairman, Tyson Foods, 2210 Oaklawn Drive, PO Box 2020, Springdale, AR 72765, USA, 501-756-4000

United Airlines (see: Coca-Cola)

United Way of America (see: Boys Scouts of America)

UNOCAL Nutshell: UNOCAL, parent company of Union 76 service stations, continues to do business in Burma, in defiance of and international boycott of all businesses in the country. Rainforest Action Network (RAN) reports that UNOCAL is developing a natural gas pipeline through tropical rainforest belonging to the Mon and Karen people of Burma. For more details on the Burma boycott, see the second Amoco listing above. **Called by:** RAN, 450 Sansome, Suite 700, San Francisco, CA 94111, USA, (415) 398-4404; **Company:** Roger C. Beach, President, UNOCAL Corp, 1201 W 5th St, Los Angeles, CA 90017, USA, (800) 227-1255

Veal Nutshell: Veal calves are cruelly raised in small, cramped pens, charges the Humane Society of the US (HSUS). Called by: HSUS, 2100 L Street NW, Washington, DC 20037, USA; Company: Provimi Veal Corp., PO Box 1608, Wankesha, WI 53187, USA

Warner-Lambert Nutshell: Warner-Lambert, maker of Listerine, and many other consumer products, has a history of sponsorship of television programming that promotes sex, violence and profanity, including the new ABC series, *NYPD Blue*, reports the American Family Association (AFA). Called by: AFA, PO Drawer 2440, Tupelo, MS 38803, USA, 601-844-5036; Company: Melvin R. Goodes, Chairman, Warner-Lambert Company, 201 Tabor Rd, Morris Plains, NJ 07950, USA, 201-540-2000, 800-223-0182

West Edmonton Mall Nutshell: Boycott organizers are opposing the captivity of marine mammals in the West Edmonton Mall, a mega-mall with a marine theme park and carnival rides outside Edmonton, Alberta. Called by: Lifeforce, PO Box 3117, Vancouver, BC V6B 3X6, Canada, 604-299-2822; Company: Ghermezian Brothers, Owners, West Edmonton Mall, Suite 3000, 8770 170th St., Edmonton, AB T5T 4M2, Canada

Weyerhaeuser Nutshell: Weyerhaeuser plans to log over one million acres of pristine forest lands in Siberia, threatening habitat for Siberian tigers, sable, wolves, brown bear, salmon, reindeer and other species, many of which are endangered, reports the Native Forest Network. Varying reports place the remaining Siberian tiger population anywhere between 80 and 300. Called by: Suzanne Pardee, Native Forest Network, PO Box 60271, Seattle, WA 98160, USA, 206-542-1356; Company: John W. Creighton, Jr., Pres., Weyerhaeuser Corp., Tacoma, WA 98477, USA

Weyerhaeuser & Georgia Pacific Nutshell: Weyerhaeuser & Georgia Pacific (GP) import endangered tropical hardwoods, which also endangers numerous habitats and indigenous peoples, charges Rainforest Action Network (RAN). Called by: RAN, 450 Sansome Street, #700, San Francisco, CA 94111, USA, 415-398-4404; Companies: John W. Creighton, Jr., Pres., Weyerhaeuser Corp., Tacoma, WA 98477; T. Marshall Hahn, CEO, GP Company, 133 Peachtree Street NE, Atlanta, GA 30303, USA, 404-521-4000

Wrangler Jeans (see: Stone-washed Jeans)

Yukon Territory Nutshell: The territorial government is proceeding with its plan to kill wolves, reports the International Society for Animal Rights (ISAR). Called by: ISAR, 421 South State St, Clarks Summit, PA 18411, USA, 717-586-2200; Company: Honourable John Ostachek, Government Leader, Yukon Territorial Government, Box 2703, Whitehorse, YT Y1A 2O6, Canada, 403-667-5603; Tourism Industry Association of the Yukon, #203-208 Main St, Whitehorse, YT Y1A 2A9, Canada, 403-668-3331 ✓\$

THE PRODUCTS THEY MAKE

What follows is a listing of products, by brand name, which are produced by companies or regions listed under ON-GOING BOYCOTTS, beginning on page 45. Products are separated alphabetically into categories based on the type of product. The letter code to the right of each product listing refers to the boycotted company which produces the product. A legend of these company codes appears on page 58. The intent of this section is to facilitate the consumer's ability to support any particular boycott by allowing the consumer to easily identify the products made by boycott targets. It is not intended to endorse the boycott of any particular product. Please see ON-GOING BOYCOTTS (page 45) for reasons behind the boycott of any particular product.

appliances

Braun GLT

auto clubs

American Automobile Assoc AAA

bakery

Break Cake sweet goods AB
Bun Length PM
Colonial breads AB
Duncan Hines P&G
Entenmann's PM
Friehofer's PM
General Foods PM
Grant's Farm breads AB
Lender's bagels PM
Orowheat breads PM
The Huntley & Palmer RJR

baking

Bakers chocolate PM
Calumet PM
Country Kitchen molasses PM
Davis baking powder RJR
Diamond Walnuts DWG
Domino sugar T&L
GW sugar T&L
Nestle Toll House Morsels NES
Peter's Candy Making Products NES
Rapidrise RJR
Redpath sugar T&L

baking mixes

Duncan Hines P&G
Kraft PM
Pillsbury GGG

banks

Bank of California MTU
Barnett Bank LBI
Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce CIBC
First Florida Bank LBI
Mellon Bank PSFS MBK

Republic Federal Savings & Loan WYH
Weyerhaeuser Mortgage Co. WYH

bath products

Aveeno SCJ
Fisher Price bath products SCJ

beer

Anheuser AB
Blatz GHB
Blitz Weinhard GHB
Bud Dry AB
Bud Light AB
Budweiser AB
Busch AB
Carlsberg AB
Carling Black Label GHB
Colt 45 GHB
Coors ACB
Coors Cutter ACB
Coors Dry ACB
Coors Light ACB
Dos Equis RJR
Elephant Malt AB
George Killian's Red ACB
Henry Weinhard's GHB
King Cobra malt liquor AB
Kingsbury GHB
Kirin MTU
Leinenkugel PM
Lite PM
Lowenbrau PM
Magnum PM
Meister Brau PM
Michelob AB
Mickey's Malt Liquor GHB
Miller PM
Miller Genuine Draft PM
Milwaukee's Best PM
Moosehead RJR
Munich Oktoberfest PM
Natural Light AB
O'Doul's non-alcoholic AB
Old Style GHB
Rainier GHB
Red, White & Blue GHB
Schmidt GHB
Special Export GHB
St. Ide's GHB

breakfast drinks

Cain's tea NES
Fruit Tea PM
Instant High Point P&G
Postum PM
Tang PM

broadcast media

KCMU-FM Seattle same
NBC television same

building materials

Georgia-Pacific GP
Lykes Timber, Mulch & Fence Posts LBI

Stainmaster carpets	SGM	Del Monte	RJR	Del Monte	RJR
Weyerhaeuser	WYH	FLAV-R-PAC	NRP	General Foods	PM
cameras		Libby's	NES	Good Seasons	PM
		Santiam	NRP	Grey Poupon Dijon	RJR
Nikon	MTU	carpets		Gulden's Mustard	AHP
				Kraft	PM
candy		Monsanto Wear-Dated	MST	Log Cabin syrup	PM
				Makin' Cajun	PM
Adams gum	WLC	cereal		Miracle Whip	PM
Baby Ruth	RJR			Old Smokehouse sauces	HRM
Beemans gum	WLC	Cream of Wheat	RJR	Ortega	RJR
Bit O Honey	NES	Cremerie Triple Cream	PM	Polaner jams & jellies	AHP
Bonkers	RJR	Croonchy Star	PM	Regina wine vinegars	RJR
Breathsavers	RJR	Frosted Rice Krinkles	PM	Seven Seas	PM
Bubaloo gum	WLC	General Foods brands	PM	Thick 'n Spicy	PM
Bubble Yum	RJR	Nabisco Fruit Wheats	RJR	Thousand Island	PM
Bubblicious	WLC	Nabisco Raison Bran	RJR	Vermont Maid syrup	RJR
Butterfinger	RJR	Post brands	RJR	Viva	PM
Caramel	PM	Shredded Wheat	RJR	Wright's liquid smoke	RJR
Carefree gum	RJR			conventions & tourism	
Certs	WLC	clothing			
Charleston Chew	RJR			Alaska	AK
Chiclets	WLC	Brittania	LSC	Busch Gardens	AB
Chuckles	RJR	Dockers	LSC	Cobb County, GA	CCG
Chunky	NES	Eddie Bauer	same	Cobb Galleria Centre, GA	CCG
Clorets breath mints	WLC	Gunne Sax	JMI	Cypress Gardens	AB
Confeti	PM	Jessica McClintock	JMI	Iowa	IOW
Dentyne	WLC	Jordache	SWJ	Ireland	same
Dynamints	WLC	Lee	SWJ	Montana	MT
Freshen-up gum	WLC	Levi's	LSC	North Carolina	NC
Goobers	NES	Levi's	SWJ	Norway	NWY
Kraft	PM	Officer Corps	LSC	Pennsylvania Dutch Country	same
Licorice Nips	RJR	Scott McClintock	JMI	San Francisco, CA	same
Lifesavers	RJR	Timberland	same	Sea World	AB
Mellow	PM	Wrangler	SWJ	Yukon Territory	same
Nestlé bars - assorted	NES			cooking oil	
Oh Henry!	NES	coffee			
Pierson's candies	RJR				
Pom Poms	RJR	Brim	PM	Crisco	P&G
Pop Rocks	PM	Butter-Nutt	CCC	E-Z Chef	PM
Raisinets	NES	Cain's	NES	Planters	RJR
Toblerone chocolates	PM	Chase & Sanborn	NES	Puritan	P&G
Trident chewing gum	WLC	Coffeemate Non-Dairy Creamer	NES	cooking sprays	
Wacky Fruit	RJR	Coffeetwin	PM		
canned fruit		Folgers	P&G		
		General Foods International	PM	Pam	NES
Del Monte	RJR	Gevalia	PM		
Dole	C&C	Hag	PM	cookware	
FLAV-R-PAC	NRP	Hills Brothers	NES		
Libby's	NES	Maryland Club	CCC	Silverstone	SGM
Santiam	NRP	Master Blend	PM	Silverstone II	SGM
canned meat		Maxim	PM	Teflon	SGM
		Maxwell House	PM	cosmetics	
Deviled Spam	HRM	MJB coffee & tea	NES		
Libby's	NES	Nescafe	NES		
Spam	HRM	Sanka	PM	Cover Girl	NXL
Trenton	NES	Sunrise Instant Coffee with Chicory	NES	Estee Lauder	EST
		Yuban	PM	Lancôme	NES
canned milk		condiments		Warner Cosmetics	NES
				crackers	
Carnation brands	NES	A-1	RJR		
		Brer Rabbit syrup & molasses	RJR	Classic	RJR
canned sauces		Bull's-Eye	PM	Nabisco	RJR
		Bulls Eye	PM	Premium	RJR
Libby's	NES	Cain's condiments & spices	NES	Ritz	RJR
		Catalina dressings	PM	Sunshine brand	AMB
canned vegetables		Classic Herb dressing	PM	Wheatworth	RJR
		Condimix: Sofrito, Recaito	NES	credit	
Contadina tomato products	NES	Conzelo	PM		
		Cross & Blackwell	NES		

American Express	AMX	Nabisco	RJR	financial services	
Barnett Bank	LBI	Polar Bar	PM		
Chemical Bank	MHT	Royal	RJR	The Boston Company	MBK
Manufacturers Hanover Trust	MHT	Stater Bros.	PM	CNA Financial	LRD
Mellon Bank PSFS	MBK			Dreyfus Corporation	MBK
Optima	AMX	diapers		GNA Corpoation	WYH
				Mellon Bank PSFS	MBK
cruise lines		Albertsons	WYH	Shearson Lehman	AMX
		Attends	P&G	Weyerhaeuser Financial Services	WYH
Lykes Steamship Line	LBI	Baby Scott Diapers	SPC		
		Circle Soopers	WYH	fish	
dairy		City Markets	WYH		
		Diaper Doublers Insert Pads	WYH	Farm Fresh Catfish	HRM
Baker's Blend spread	RJR	Dillon	WYH	Farm-Raised Fish	FRF
Blue Bonnet	RJR	Florida Choice	WYH		
Breakstone's	PM	Food Lion	WYH	food service	
Breyers	PM	K-Mart Fitt 'ems	WYH		
Carousel	PM	Krogers	WYH	Carnation	NES
Casino	PM	Luvs	P&G	Kraft	PM
Cheese Whip	PM	Pampers	P&G	LJ Minor Corporation	NES
Cheez Whiz	PM	Safeway Truly Fine	WYH		
Chiffon	PM	Smiles Diapers	WYH	footwear	
Churny	PM	Toys 'R' Us	WYH		
Coon	PM			adidas	same
Countryside Spread	PM	dinner mixes		Florsheim	same
Cracker Barrel	PM			Puma	same
Fleischmann's	RJR	Oven Fry	PM		
Hagan-Daz	GGG	Shake 'n Bake	PM	fragrances	
Jersey Maid	PM	Stove Top	PM		
Knudsen	PM			Ambre Solaire	NES
Kraft	PM	drink mixes		California	P&G
Light n' Lively	PM			Cacharel	NES
Parkay	PM	Nestea	NES	Drakkar Noir	NES
Party Time	PM	Nestle Quick	NES	Gloria Vanderbilt	NES
Philadelphia Cream Cheese	PM			Gunne Sax	JMI
Polly-O	PM	drinks, other		Guy Laroche	NES
Red Rooster	PM			Helena Rubenstein	NES
Sealtest	PM	MAX energy drink	CCC	Hugo Boss	P&G
Select-A-Size	PM			Incognito	P&G
Stay 'n Shape	PM	electronics		Laura Biagiotti-Roma	P&G
Temp Tee	PM			le Jardin	P&G
Velveeta	PM	Mitsubishi Electronics	MTU	Navy	NXL
				Old Spice	P&G
deodorants		eye care		Ralph Lauren	NES
				Toujours Moi	P&G
Dry Idea	GLT	Alcon Labs	NES	Venizia	P&G
Imagine Body Spray	GLT				
Right Guard	GLT	family planning		frozen dinners	
Secret	P&G				
Soft & Dry	GLT	Clearblue	AHP	A La Carte	PM
Sure	P&G	Clearplan	AHP	Applause	PM
		e.p.t. Plus pregnancy test	WLC	Birds Eye	PM
department stores		Semicid	AHP	Bluebox	PM
		Today contraceptives	AHP	Culinova	PM
Gimbles	BAT			Entre De-Light	HRM
Marshall Field	BAT	fast food (see also: restaurants)		Fresh Creations	PM
Saks Fifth Avenue	BAT			Golden Lite	HRM
		Burger King	GGG	Hearty Helpings	HRM
desserts		Burger King	BEF	Hormel	HRM
		Hardee's	BAT	Jenos	GGG
Bird's	PM	KFC	PPC	Kraft Entrees	PM
Birds Eye	PM	McDonalds	McD	Lean Cuisine	NES
Cool Whip	PM	McDonalds	BEF	Ronzoni	PM
Crystal Light	PM	Pizza Hut	PPC	Stouffer's Dinner Supreme	NES
D-Zerta	PM	Round Table Pizza	same	Stouffer's Entrees	NES
Dream Whip	PM	Taco Bell	PPC	Surepac Tater Dogs	HRM
Foremost	PM			The Budget Gourmet	PM
Frusen Gladje	PM	feminine products		Tombstone pizza	PM
General Foods	PM			Totinos	GGG
Hydrox	AMB	Always	P&G	elveeta shells & cheese	PM
Jell-o	PM	Confidets Beltless Maxi Pad	SPC		
Minute Tapioca	PM	Confidets Sanitary Napkins	SPC	frozen foods	
My*T*Fine	RJR				

Lender's Bagels	PM	GOLD		Black Flag	AHP
Pillsbury	GGG			Holiday	AHP
		guns & hunting gear		Off insect repellent	SCJ
frozen fruit				Raid	SCJ
FLAV-R-PAC	NRP	Browning	same	Snarol	AHP
		hair care		insurance	
frozen juice				Continental Causalty	LRD
Citrus Hill juices	P&G	Agree	SCJ	State Farm Insurance Companies	SFI
Dole	C&C	Aramis for Men	EST		
FLAV-R-PAC	NRP	Biotene H-24	CRM	laundry & cleaning	
Florida Gold Citrus	LBI	Bon Sant(e)	CRM		
Hawaiian Punch	RJR	Clarion	NXL	Aerowax	AHP
Minute Maid juices & ades	CCC	Country Roads	CRM	Biz bleach	P&G
Texsun	P&G	Cover Girl	NXL	Bold	P&G
Tropicana juices	SGM	Cover Girl	P&G	Bounce	P&G
Tropicana Twister	SGM	Halsa	SCJ	Bounce	P&G
Winter Hill	P&G	Head & Shoulders	P&G	Cascade	P&G
		Ivory	P&G	Cheer	P&G
frozen meat & fish		Jojoba Farms	CRM	Comet	P&G
		Lift	P&G	Dash	P&G
Hormel	HRM	Mill Creek	CRM	Dawn	P&G
Louis Kemp	PM	Mink Difference	GLT	Dependo	AHP
		Mountain Herbery	CRM	Downy	P&G
frozen vegetables		Pantene	P&G	Dreft	P&G
		Performing Preference	NES	Easy-Off	AHP
Americana Recipe	PM	Pert	P&G	Era	P&G
Birds Eye	PM	Prell	P&G	Gain	P&G
Blue Ribbon	PM	Rain Tree	NXL	Ivory	P&G
Farm Fresh	PM	Silkience	GLT	Joy	P&G
FLAV-R-PAC	NRP	Sleepy Hollow	CRM	Mr. Clean	P&G
Green Giant	GGG	Studio Line	NES	Old English Furniture Care	AHP
Speas Farms	P&G	Tame	GLT	Oxydol	P&G
Tender Leaf	P&G	The Dry Look	GLT	Sani-Flush	AHP
Tiny Taters	PM	Toni Home Perms	GLT	Solo	P&G
Vegetable Classics	RJR	Vidal Sassoon	P&G	Spic & Span	P&G
		White Rain	GLT	Tegon	PM
fruit		hardware		Tide	P&G
				Top Job	P&G
California table grapes	GRP	Master Lock	AMB	Woolite Rug & Upholstery Cleaners	AHP
Dole bananas	C&C			lighter fluid	
Dole pineapples	C&C	health aids			
fruit drinks		Myadec vitamins	WLC	Gulf Lite	AHP
				Kwik Lite	AHP
Bright and Early	CCC	hotels & resorts		Wizard Charcoal Lighter	AHP
Hi-C	CCC			mail order	
fruit juice		Holiday Inn	same		
		Loews	LRD	L. L. Bean	LLB
Citrus Hill	P&G	household paper		meat	
Del Monte	RJR				
Dole	C&C	all "degradable" plastics	DGP	all beef	BEF
Five Alive	CCC	Angel Soft toilet tissue	GP	Hormel Super Select Fresh Pork	HRM
Florida Gold Citrus	LBI	Banner	P&G	Lykes Meats	LBI
Hawaiian Punch	RJR	Bounty	P&G	McKinley Pack	HRM
Libby's	NES	Charmin	P&G	Veal	same
Libby's Juicy Juice	NES	Cormatic toilet tissue	GP		
Minute Maid	CCC	Coronet napkins	GP	mixers	
Sunkist	RJR	Delta towels	GP		
Sunny Delight	P&G	Hudson napkins	GP	Seagram's Club Soda	SGM
Tropicana	SGM	MD toilet tissue	GP	Seagram's Collins Mixer	SGM
Wyler's	PM	Mr. Big toilet tissue	GP	Seagram's Ginger Ales	SGM
		Mr. Big towels	GP	Seagram's Half & Half	SGM
furniture		Puffs	P&G	Seagram's Seltzers	SGM
		Soft Ply napkins	GP	Seagram's Sparkling Waters	SGM
Broyhill Furniture	NC	Sparkle towels	GP		
Thomasville Furniture	NC	White Cloud	P&G	motor vehicles	
gold		insecticides		Ford	FMC
				Lincoln	FMC
gold		Antrol	AHP	Mercury	FMC

Mitsubishi Motors	MTU	Efferdent	WLC	Rawhide Strips	RJR
movie theatres		Effergrip	WLC	T.C. Biscuits	NBPF
		Fasteeth	P&G	T.C. Biscuits	RJR
Loews	LRD	Fixodent	P&G	Tetra fish food & supplies	WLC
non-prescription medicines		Gleem	P&G		
		Kleenite	P&G	petroleum products	
		Listerine	WLC		
		Listermint	WLC	Amoco	AMC
Advil	AHP	Oral B	GLT	British Petroleum/BP	BP
Ambien	MST	Scope	P&G	Chevron	same
Anacin	AHP			Havoline	TEX
Anbesol	AHP	organizations - charitable		Texaco	TEX
Arthritis Pain Formula	AHP			Union 76	UNC
Benadryl	WLC	Boy Scouts of America	BSA	UNOCAL	UNC
Benylin cough syrup	WLC	The Nature Conservancy	TNC		
Bisodol	AHP	United Way of America	UWA		
Bromo Seltzer	WLC			pickled foods	
Caladryl	WLC	organizations - fraternal			
Daypro	MST			Claussen	PM
Dermoplast	AHP	Elks Club	same	Steinfeld's products	STF
Dramamine	P&G				
Dristan	AHP	paper bags		poultry	
Hall's cough drpos	WLC			Chicken By George	HRM
Icy Hot rub	P&G	Daishowa	DAI	Holly Farms	THF
Medi-Flu	WLC	Elite	DAI	Holly Farms	IRF
Mediquell cough tablets	WLC			Jennie-O	HRM
Metamucil	P&G	paper products		Louis Rich	PM
Parke-Davis Pharmaceuticals	WLC			Perdue	PRD
Momentum	AHP	Daishowa paper	DAI	Perdue	IRF
Norwich Aspirin	P&G	Scott paper (UK & Canada)	BCF	Tyson	THF
NyQuil	P&G			Tyson	IRF
Pepto-Bismol	P&G	peanut butter			
Percogesic	P&G			powdered milk	
Preparation H	AHP	Jif	P&G		
Primatene	AHP			Carnation brands	NES
Quiet World	AHP	periodicals			
Remegel antacid	WLC			prepared foods	
Riopan	AHP	Better Homes and Gardens	MDD		
Roloids	WLC	Cosmopolitan	MDD	Chef Boyardee	AHP
Sinex	P&G	Family Circle	MDD	Dennison's Chili	AHP
Sinutabs	WLC	McCall's	MDD	Dinty Moore	HRM
Sleepeze	AHP	New York Times	BCF	Hormel	HRM
Trendar	AHP	Newsweek	MDD	Luck's Country Style Beans	AHP
Tucks medicated pads	WLC	People Magazine	MDD	Mary Kitchen	HRM
Vick's cough & cold products	P&G	Playboy	MDD	Ortega	RJR
Viomed	AHP	Seattle Times	BCF	Ranch Style Beans	AHP
		Sports Illustrated	MDD		
nuts		TV Guide	MDD	processed meat	
		Time Magazine	MDD		
Diamond	DWG	US News & World Report	MDD	Black Label ham	HRM
Fisher	P&G	USA Today	BCF	Burgermeister Salami	HRM
Planters	RJR	Vancouver Sun	BCF	Cure 81 ham	HRM
office supplies		Wall Street Journal	BCF	Curmaster ham	HRM
		Women's Day	MDD	Di Lusso Genoa	HRM
				Dubuque meat products	HRM
Cardigan paper	GP	personal care		EXL ham	HRM
Dixon-Ticonderoga pencils	DXT			Homeland Salami	HRM
Flair	GLT	Fresh Wipes	SPC	HoneyBaked Ham	HBH
Hopper paper	GP	Q-Tips Thermometers	AHP	Hormel luncheon meats	HRM
Liquid Paper	GLT			Hormel Pepperoni	HRM
Oriole pencils	DXT	pet foods		Hormel prepared sausages	HRM
Paper Mate	GLT			Hormel Salami	HRM
Swingline	AMB	Alpo	GGG	Leoni Brand Pepperoni	HRM
oral care		Butcher Bones	NBPF	Light & Lean Deli	HRM
		Butcher Bones	RJR	Lumber Jack Beef Roll	HRM
Anusol ointment	WLC	Dr. Ballard's dog foods	NES	Lykes Meats	LBH
Benzodent	P&G	Friskies Buffet	NES	Old Smokehouse Thuringer	HRM
Chloraseptic	P&G	IAMS pet foods	same	Old Tyme Sausage	HRM
Complete	P&G	Mighty Dog	NES	Oscar Meyer	PM
Crest	P&G	Milkbones	NBPF	Primissimo ham	HRM
Denquel	P&G	Milkbones	RJR	Rosa Grande Pepperoni	HRM
		Rawhide Strips	NBPF	Viking Cervelat Summer Sausage	HRM

real estate		Suzy Wan	PM	Sun Chips	PPC
Lykes Shore Management	LBI	seasonings & buillion		Tostidos	PPC
Weyerhaeuser Real Estate Co.	WYH	Maggi	NES	Yum-Yums	AMB
regions products		shaving products		soap	
China	same	Atra	GLT	Camay	P&G
Chinese made toys	TOY	Daisy	GLT	Clear Complexion	AMB
Colorado	CO	Edge	SCJ	Coast	P&G
Iowa	IOW	Face Saver	GLT	Ivory	P&G
Norway	NWY	Foamy Shaving Cream	GLT	Kirk's castile	P&G
Taiwan	TWN	Gillette Swival	GLT	Lava	P&G
Yukon Territory	same	Good News	GLT	Loanda	CRM
		Noxema	NXL	Safeguard	P&G
restaurants (see also: fast food)		Personal Touch lady's razor	WLC	Zest	P&G
Borel's	NES	Schick Super II	WLC	soft drinks	
Cheese Cellar	NES	Sensor	GLT	Calistoga	NES
Chicago	NES	Trac II	GLT	Caribbean Cooler	PM
Cracker Barrel	same	Tracer razors	WLC	Celestial Seasonings Iced Tea	NES
Hardee's	BAT	Ultrex blades	WLC	Coca-Cola	CCC
J.B. Winberie	NES	skin care		Coca-Cola Classic	CCC
James Tavern	NES	Aapri	GLT	Country Foods	PM
John Q's	NES	Bain de Soleil	P&G	Country Time	PM
One Nation	NES	Bon Santé	CRM	Crystal Light	PM
Parker's Lighthouse	NES	Carme	CRM	Crystal Pepsi	PPC
Pier East	NES	Clear Complexion	AMB	Diet Coke	CCC
Pier W	NES	Clearasil	P&G	Diet Mug Root Beer	PPC
Pizza Hut	PPC	Clinique	EST	Diet Pepsi	PPC
Round Table Pizza	same	Compound W	AHP	Diet Slice	PPC
Rusty Scupper	NES	Corn Husker's body lotion	WLC	Diet Sun	PM
The Roxy	NES	Country Roads	CRM	Fanta	CCC
The Whole Grain	NES	Curel	SCJ	Fresca	CCC
Top	NES	Denorex	AHP	Fruit Boxes	PM
Vernon's	NES	Jafra	GLT	General Foods	PM
retail stores		Lancôme	NES	Hawaiian Punch	RJR
American Fare stores	KMT	Lubriderm lotion	WLC	Hi-C sodas	CCC
Bargain Harold's	KMT	Mergens lotion	AMB	Kool-Aid	PM
Blockbuster Video	BBV	Neet	AHP	Kool-Aid Koolbursts	same
Builders Square home supply	KMT	Noxema	NXL	Kool-Aid Koolbursts	PM
Eddie Bauer	same	Oil of Olay	P&G	La Croix Mineral Water	GHB
Ernst Home & Garden Centers	EHG	Plénitude	NES	Mellow Yellow	CCC
Home Depot	HD	Saxon	P&G	Minute Maid	CCC
Kmart	KMT	Soft Sense lotion	SCJ	Mountain Dew	PPC
L. L. Bean	LLB	Wondra	P&G	Mr. Pibb	CCC
Mall of America (MN)	WEM	snacks		Mug Root Beer	PPC
Music Plus	BBV	Baken-Ets	PPC	Orange Slice	PPC
Musicland	same	Barnum's Animal Crackers	RJR	Pepsi	PPC
Office Max	KMT	Better Cheddars	RJR	Perrier Mineral Water	NES
PACE warehouse stores	KMT	Bonker!	RJR	Ramblin Root Beer	CCC
Pay Less drug stores	KMT	Chee•tos	PPC	Santiba	CCC
Pearl Vision Center	GGG	Cheez Links	PM	Saratoga	PM
Safeway	same	Clover Ridge	PM	Sprite	CCC
Sears, Roebuck & Co.	same	Del Monte	RJR	Strawberry Falls	PM
Sound Warehouse	BBV	Diamond nuts	DWG	Supri	PM
Sports Authority	KMT	Doritos	PPC	TAB	CCC
The Nature Company	TNC	Eagle Brand snacks	AB	Tang	PM
Waldenbooks	KMT	Franklin Crunch 'n Munch	AHP	Tropicana Twister	SGM
West Edmonton Mall	WEM	Fritos	PPC	soup	
rice & pasta		Handi-Snacks	PM	Maggi	NES
Contadina pastas & sauces	NES	Jiffy Pop popcorn	AHP	spirits	
General Foods	PM	Lays	PPC	Absolut Vodka	GGG
Kraft	PM	Mohawk	PM	Bailey's Irish Cream	GGG
Minute Rice	PM	Planters	RJR	Black Douglas Scotch	SGM
MJB	NES	Pringles	P&G	Black Velvet	GGG
Ronzoni	PM	Ruffles	PPC	Bombay Dry Gin	GGG
		Santitas	PPC	Captain Morgan Rum	SGM

Chivas Regal Scotch	SGM	Alaska Airlines	same	Oasis	NES
Crown Royal Canadian Whiskey	SGM	United Airlines	same	Ozarka	NES
Dark Eyes Vodka	AMB			Perrier Mineral Water	NES
Gilbey's Gin	GGG	trust funds		Poland Spring Water	NES
J&B Scotch	GGG			Utopia	NES
Jim Beam bourbon	AMB	Mellon Bank PSFS	MBK	Vittel	NES
Jim Dandy	GGG			Zephyr Hills	NES
José Cuervo	GGG	tuna			
Popov Vodka	GGG			wine	
Royal Salute	SGM	3 Diamonds	TUNA		
Seagram's 7 Crown Whiskey	SGM	3 Diamonds	MTU	Almaden	GGG
Seagram's V.O. Canadian Whiskey	SGM	all "house" brands	TUNA	Barton & Guestier	SG
Seagram's Extra Dry Gin	SGM	Connell food service	TUNA	Beringer	NES
Smirnoff Vodka	GGG	Geisha	TUNA	C&B Vintage Cellars	NES
		SYSCO	TUNA	Chateau Souverain	NES
sporting goods				Chateau Ste Michelle	CSM
		utilities		Columbia Crest	CSM
adidas	same			Conn Creek	CSM
Browning	same	Lykes Energy	LBI	Christian Brothers	GGG
		Peoples Gas Company	LBI	Farron Ridge	CSM
sportswear				Heublein	GGG
		vegetable juices		Julius Kayser	SGM
adidas	same			Lancers	GGG
Browning	same	Libby's	NES	Los Hermanos	NES
LA Gear	same			Maison Deutz	NES
Puma	same	watches		Mumm & Perrier-Jouet Champagnes	SGM
Timberland	same			Napa Ridge	NES
		Bulova	LRD	Sterling Vineyards	SGM
sugar		Timex	TMX	The Monterey Vineyard	SGM
				Villa Mt Eden	CSM
Domino	T&L	water - bottled		VM Whidbye	CSM
Redpath	T&L				
GW	T&L	Aqua Libra	GGG	wine coolers	
		Arrowhead	NES		
sweeteners		Calistoga	NES	Seagrams	SGM
		Cinzano	GGG		
Equal	MST	Deer Park	NES	yard care	
Nutrasweet	MST	Ice Mountain	NES		
		La Croix Mineral Water	GHB	Roundup	MST
transportation		Nemasket Spring Water	CCC		

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COMPANY LEGEND

AAA	American Automobile Assoc	DWG	Diamond Walnut Growers	NBPF	Nabisco Brands pet foods
AB	Anheuser-Busch	DXT	Dixon-Ticonderoga	NC	North Carolina
ACB	Coors	BHG	Ernst Home & Garden Centers	NES	Nestle
AHP	American Home Products	EST	Estee Lauder	NRP	NORPAC
AK	Alaska	FMC	Ford Motor Company	NWY	Norway
AMB	American Brands (Tobacco)	FRF	Farm-Raised Fish	NXL	Noxell (see also P&G)
AMC	Amoco Corporation	GGG	Green Giant/Grand Metropolitan	P&G	Procter & Gamble
AMX	American Express	GHB	G. Heilman Brewing Co.	PPC	PepsiCo
BAT	British American (Tobacco)	GLT	Gillette	PM	Philip Morris (see also Tobacco)
BBV	Blockbuster Video, etc.	GOLD	Gold	PRD	Perdue
BCF	British Columbia Forest Products	GP	Georgia-Pacific	RJR	RJ Reynolds (see also Tobacco)
BEF	Beef	GRP	Grapes	SGM	Seagram's
BGH	Bovine Growth Hormone	HBH	HoneyBaked Ham	SFI	State Farm Insurance
BP	British Petroleum	HD	Home Depot	STF	Steinfeld's
BS	Bruce Springsteen	HRM	Hormel	SWJ	Stone-washed Jeans
BSA	Boy Scouts of America	IOW	Iowa	T&L	Domino Sugar
CCC	Coca-Cola Company	IRF	Irradiated Foods	TEX	Texaco
CCG	Cobb County, Georgia	JMI	Jessica McClintock Inc	THF	Tyson/Holly Farms
CIBC	Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce	KMT	Kmart	TMX	Timex
CLX	Clorox	LBI	Lykes Brothers, Inc	TNC	The Nature Conservancy
CRM	Carme	LLB	L. L. Bean	TOB	Tobacco Subsidiaries
CSM	Chateau Ste Michelle/ Columbia Crest (see also UST)	LRD	Lorillard (Tobacco)	TOY	Toycott
DAI	Daishowa Paper	LSC	Levi Strauss & Co.	TUNA	Tuna Boycott
DGP	Degradable Plastics	MBK	Mellon Bank PSFS	TWN	Taiwan
		McD	McDonalds	UNC	UNOCAL
		MDD	Magazine Dirty Dozen	UST	UST (Tobacco)
		MST	Monsanto	UWA	United Way of America
		MT	Montana	WEM	West Edmonton Mall
		MTU	Mitsubishi	WLC	Warner-Lambert
		MXM	Redwood products/Maxxam	WYH	Weyerhaeuser

Other Boycott Publications

Boycott Action News, published quarterly as an 8-page add-on to the *Co-op America Quarterly*, provides up-dated basic listings of on-going boycotts and a handful of feature and update articles on particular boycotts. Available only with a \$20 membership to Co-op America. Write to Co-op America, 1850 M Street NW, Suite 700, Washington, DC 20036.

Bunny Huggers' Gazette is a bi-monthly publication following the animal rights movement. It provides an extensive listing of on-

going animal rights boycotts. Subscriptions are \$13/year (\$17.50 in Canada). Write to *Bunny Huggers' Gazette*, PO Box 601, Temple, TX 76503.

Label Letter, published bimonthly by the AFL-CIO Union Label & Service Trades Department, maintains an on-going list of labor boycotts sanctioned by the AFL-CIO. For subscription information, write to *Label Letter*, Union Label & Trades Dept., AFL-CIO, 815 16th Street NW, Washington, DC 20006.

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- ☛ A Paving Moratorium

Boycott Reports—

- ☛ Mitsubishi
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- ☛ G. Heilman Brewing

News & Updates—

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(FLOC continued from page 29)

jeopardizing the traditional lucrative 50-50 split of the harvest where workers can earn up to \$7.50 to \$10.00 per hour. The stage is set now to start adding such traditional union demands related to wages, health and other benefits on an industry-wide basis. These changes could not have been possible on single farms, nor on a single company-wide basis, without risking the loss of this planting acreage to nearby competing states like Wisconsin and North Carolina.

What remains now is the streamlining and professionalization of the industry, particularly the accounting and administration, that continues to land individual growers in trouble with legal services and other advocates. The driving force for these changes was the Campbell's boycott, and the subsequent threat of a boycott of Heinz USA, Aunt Jane's and Green Bay Foods. The boycott as an external force on the food industry was ended not only

after union recognition, but also after recognition of the special commission chaired by former Secretary of Labor, John Dunlop. The Dunlop commission, as it has become known, has been instrumental in the subsequent agreements after the initial victory at Campbell's. It has in fact functioned as a National Labor Relations Board by private agreement.

Future successful organizing attempts around the country will require some version of this commission, and in some cases a revisiting of the multiparty approach. The application of various forms of boycotting will continue to serve as a driving force to achieve these breakthroughs. We hope that other groups can learn and copy what is useful to them, as we have learned from others.

Baldemar Velasquez is the founder and president of the Farm Labor Organizing Committee (FLOC), 507 South St. Clair, Toledo, OH 43602, USA. ✓\$

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